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, OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—22, Rua do Marquez d'Abra HON. HENRY W. HILLIARD,

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PHILADELPHIA - 1876 EXPOSITION MEDAL MARC FERREZ'S BRAZILIAN PHOTOGRAPHS

M. Ferrer was photographer to the Geological Survey of Brazit and received a medal at Philadelphia for the views taken while in that service.

Brazilian scenery a speciality 88 RUA DE S. JOSÉ

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in the principal towns of the surrounding provinces

SLAVERY AND FREEDMEN ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS.

Sixteen years ago the writer had occasion to visit St. Thomas, city and island. This had once been a productive, flourishing island, under the management of planters with slave labor, but the slaves had been made free twenty-one years before, and since then there had been no plantation work of any account; and the products of the island were almost nothing, not sufficient to feed the population which, in 1865, numbered about fifteen thousand of whom four-fifths or more were colored. In answer to an inquiry it was said, "there has been no plantation work since emancipation."

Food, chiefly vegetable, was at that time brought from other islands in small vessels to the city of St. Thomas, and sold at moderate prices to the people. The colored population, as a rule, were well behaved and well dressed. There were several churches, well attended by respectable looking people, a large proportion of whom were colored. The island and city were peaceful and orderly, and the merchants and shopkeepers, as well as the market women selling fruits and vegetables, appeared to be cheerful and contented.

It was a puzzle to know how all these

people lived, apparently comfortably, when only a small portion, perhaps about ten per cent., seemed to have employment; the chief employment being in some way connected with the steamers and vessels that touched at this port, St. Thomas being a free port and an important coaling station, and also a favorite calling place for most vessels that had occasion to sail in that neighborhood. Colored people were employed in coaling vessels and in the stores, and some were themselves in business; but there appeared to be a large majority without any visible means of support, who, nevertheless, were somehow supported.

In answer to inquiries on this point, intelligent men, who had been many years in St. Thomas, said they "did not know how they all lived." It was a mystery to them.
The Danish "army" in the island con-

sisted of 75 men, 25 of whom manned the fort; and the St. Thomas newspapers of that period were vigorously discussing the great, unnecessarily great cost of the army; some claiming that 25 men were sufficient, 10 of whom could man the fort and fire the requisite salutes, etc.

Being a free port, there was no custom house, nor custom house officers, which arrangement of course materially reduced the expenses of the government and saved annoyance to the numerous visitors, who naturally desired to go on shore in such a free land. Undoubtedly, visitors expended considerable money in making purchases, and probably still do so, where goods are to be had at very reasonable prices, in excellent stores with very obliging owners and clerks.

St. Thomas is handsomely situated on a beautiful, crescent-shaped bay, forming an admirable natural harbor, where vessels o any draught can anchor in perfect security

The city starts at the water's edge, and creeps a little way up the foot-hills of the mountain which forms the back-ground and the backbone of the island, rising to a height of nearly eighteen hundred feet above the sea. Situated in latitude 181/2° N. and longitude 65 W., this island has a very salubrious climate. It is warm at all times, but it is not a hot climate, even in summer; the thermometer rarely rising above 87° Fahrenheit. Not much clothing is absolutely necessary; yet the people dress much after the fashion of the well-to-do visitors who make calls, or sojourn there for pleasure or health.

Meanwhile, there is here presented apparent proof that slaves, when freed, will not work. The proof is only apparent, however; for when the circumstances are carefully studied the reason for the condition of the freed people becomes clear.

When emancipation was declared, without any previous preparation for so radical a change in the condition of a large proportion of the people on the island, all of the planters left the island, carrying with them what movable capital they possessed, and leaving the buildings and plantations to go to ruin. No attempt was made to work the plantations by free labor, and the slaves had means to carry on plantation work. Left entirely to their own resources, which were little more than those of grown up children, there appeared to be no inducement for them to do more than to eke out a bare living, and that is all that most of them have been doing ever since.

Surely, such an example as this is not to be followed by Brazil. Surely, there cannot be any intention on the part of Brazilian planters to abandon their plantations and go to some other country in the event of the future emancipation of the slaves. If substantial emancipation is to be part of the future policy of Brazil, it is a duty of the statesmen of the country to render the change as easy as possible, by the encouragement of appropriate preparation on the part of both owners and slaves. Slaves are men, or they can be made to be men, in only one way; and that is by treating them as men If they are treated like dogs, why should they not act like dogs? Reciprocity in such cases is natural.

It cannot be expected that slaves, brought up in ignorance, can suddenly acquire the knowledge and habits of free men, nor is it necessary; but they can be encouraged to labor, and they can be taught the value of their labor to themselves and their families.

If they are to be made free within any reasonable period, let their owners begin by turning them into slave apprentices, into men earning their freedom. The writer heard of a case recently on a sugar plantation in the province of Bahia where, through bad or indolent management, a good estate had so run down as to be almost worthless. Coming into the possession of an energetic man of advanced views, he took this strange course: he said to the slaves, "earn me so many sacks of sugar each year for three years, and you shall be free." The slaves earned the stipulated amount, and in three years, according to promise, they were made free;

and their owner said that the profits they made for him repaid him well. Is there anything miraculous in this? Not at all. It corresponds with facts now established the United States, that the freedmen labor better and raise greater products than ever they did as slaves. They now have an inducement to labor, a palpable and immediate reward in the shape of profits, which enable them to feel like, and to be really men. Their wives are free, their children are free; every kind of labor, every occupation is open to them. The consequence is that the southern states, recently devoted to slave labor and annually falling behind their northern neighbors in wealth and political importance, are now looking up and rising in the scale of states. They are introducing home manufactories especially of cotton-and having the raw material and the labor in juxtaposition, they can compare with their more skilled neighbors of the north in the manufacture of many fabrics for which they find a reliable home market. Like circumstances naturally lead to like results; why should not Brazil have free labor and home manufactories?

THE IMPRENSA EVANGELICA.

To THE RIO NEWS the Impressa Evanelica sends greeting !

Our excellent contemporary, THE RIO News, having failed to wake up our editorial corps of the past year, 1880, by its brotherly suggestion as to the subjects fitting for our columns, returns to the charge in its last issue with the kindly suggestion (occasioned by the announcement that the Imprensa Evangelica would for the present adopt the form of a monthly periodical of 32 pages instead of a weekly of 8, as heretofore) that we put in a semi-annual appearance, unless we can agree to treat "current evils" and give up "discussions on antiquated, doctrinal subjects." (News, Jan. 24th, 1881).

We are sorry not to please our cheery contemporary whose tri-monthly visits are none too frequent, and whose deserved success is evidenced by its increased size and widening range of topics.

We wish it long life and prosperity in its legitimate sphere, and hope that as it grows, it may comprehend some things which are not at present in its vocabulary, which nevertheless are of some importance in the fabric of society. We think them of such fundamental importance that we are willing to toil away at the unnoticed foundations on the which the more attractive castles of our contemporaries shall rest, if they abide tha "time which testeth all."

We even hope that our ardent friend (for it is the part of a friend to admonish) will yet recognize that antiquated doctrines are the very best doctoring for the radical ills (fathers of the current evils) which afflict society. We are willing and glad to see it apply sedatives and lenatives to the patient, but we are persuaded that something stronger than anything we have seen in its materia medica is required to kill the roots of the evils multiform which threaten the life of this people; and we stand ready to join hand with the NEWS, and every other contemporary who believes that 'truth crushed to earth shall rise again—the eternal years of God are hers." In these eternal years have appeared some very antiquated doctrines, or doctorings for some of the living and palpitating evils to which our contemporary thinks we would do well to turn our atten Take, for example, the subject of the caftens which excited the virtuous indignation of the holy authorities and press of that modern Sodom-Rio de Janeiro-in the heart of which exists such cess-pools as Rua do Hospicio, and along whose thoroughfare, Rua do Ouvidor, no honest man can walk with wife or sister without feeling his blood tingle to his finger ends at the lecherous leer of the fashionable promenaders, and an almost irresistible impulse to knock in the genteel frontispiece in which are set "eyes full of adultery and which cannot cease from sin."

Caftens! dear News, are the ripe fruit, a little over ripe, quite rotten if you please, of that tree whose leaves are tor the death of the nation, and whose roots are almost as numerous as the heads of families in that lovely city where you sit right royally, and where the Impreusa first saw the light, and afterwards the blackness of darkness which involves its inhabitants on the morality of this question.

Caftens! To be rid of this demoniac, dear News, you must resort to the antiquated doctrine of the 7th commandment, shall not commit adultery," and induce the fathers and brothers, and a very large class of men who are not the fathers but only the "uncles" of their families, to go back to the o'd "doctoring," without which such sensual devils will not go out, found in the materia medica of the Good Physician under the title of "fasting and prayer."
"Antiquated," is it? We have no modern

nostrum equal to it.

The Imprensa Evangelica treated radically of this running sore (current evil) before the News was born, and is ready in this year 1881 of our Lord Jesus Christ to bring out of its treasures things "new and old."

We will take the field with our con temporary with a "two-edged sword" drawn against all such evils; and will regard the insertion in your columns of this friendly salaam, as a proof of your sincerity in stirring up once and again our "pure minds by way of remembrance" on these current evils, and of your willingness to have another communication on this same subject to which this shall be as the play of light artillery before heavy ordinance.

G. W. C.

SEAMEN'S MISSION-PORT OF RIO.

Five months have elapsed since the Mission was established on a permanent footing*. During this period about five hundred visits have been paid by the missionary, Mr. Francis Curran, to British and American ships in the port, and Bibles, Testaments, and sound literature have been distributed amongst the sailors.

In addition to this work affoat, a no less useful work has been carried on ashore in the seamen's boarding-houses, the hospitals, the house of detention, etc.

The mission room, 163 Rua da Sande, has been open daily for the use of men ashore; it is well supplied with books, magazines and newspapers; and on Sundays a short service is held there by the missionary.

The committee of the mission desire to thank the English and American residents in Rio and the neighborhood for the liberality with which they have responded to the call made upon them in behalf of the mission, and they would venture to express a

hope that the interest shown hitherto in the work will not be allowed to flag, but rather, as the good resulting from the mission comes to be recognized, will increase; and that others may be induced to come forward and help in this important work.

They themselves do not fear for its future, for they believe that it is doing God's work, and that therefore a blessing will rest upon it, according to His Word.

The committee would add that the South American Missionary Society, whose head quarters are in London, have granted a sum of one hundred pounds (£ 100) per annum to the mission.

The receipts and expenses for five months, ending December 31, 1880, were as follows: Receipts . . . 2,560\$000

1,202 000 Balance of cash in hand,

1.268 000 31st December, 1881 F. H. HARRISON. Treasurer.

COMMITTEE.

S. QUINBY, Esq. (abs)
R. Welby, Esq. (abs)
F. H. Harrison, Esq.,
Treasurer. The Right Rev. Bishop of the Falkland Islands, President. E. W. MAY, Esq. Rev. F. Young, R. NORTON, Esq. G. BRADLEY, Esq. (abs) O. C. JAMES, Esq.

THE AMERICAN LINE.

Under date of the 21st of January the minister of agriculture addressed the following communication to the representatives of the American steamship line between this port and New York, relative to the payment of the subsidy as originally agreed upon. The bill introduced into the last Geneml Assembly, striking out the call at Maranhão and approving the original contract, passed the Chamber of Deputies, but was not called up for discussion in the Senate, where it still lies buried. The inexplicable delays in the passage of this bill and the vague prospect of ever arriving at a just settlement on the basis of the contract under which the line was established, led the agents here to seek information as to the intentions of the government, to which the following reply was made:

DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND PUBLIC WOR Birean of Commerce—150, ... Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 21, 1881

I have before me the letter which you sent me or the 17th inst. as the attorneys of John Roach & Son, contractors of the steamship line between this port and New York, in which you request to be

1st.-Whether the imperial government con to pledge itself to have struck out, by the General Assembly, the clause which the sam added to the contract obliging the steamers to call at the port Maranhão, as was promised to you verbally by the

same government.

2nd.—Whether the subventions already due and

becoming due will be opportunely paid.

In reply I declare to you, for the information and guidance of the contractors:

1st. -That, in conformity with my verbal declare tion, the imperial government will not pay the sub-vention as long as the contract is not approved by the General Assembly.

and.—That in this hypothesis, if the necessary money is provided for by the hudget or by special law, and if the contractors have performed the service contracted for with regularity and in accor-dance with the stipulations of their contract, the government will order the payment of the subsidy which may be due, as it did in the identical case with the Amazon Navigation Company, whereas, if the above hypothesis do not exist, the government will order no payment whatever to be made as it would be considered illegal.

be considered illegal.

That you labor under a manifest error when you affirm that the government had promised you you aimm that the government had promised you that the General Assembly would withdraw the clause in question, for such a promise was never made; it being certain that the government stated mane; it being certain that the government stated nothing beyond what appears in the annals of parllament, namely, that it, on its part, made no question of the call at the port of Maranhão, an opinion which I continue to maintain as I stated in parliament.

MANOEL BUARQUE DE MACEDO. Messrs. Wilson, Sons & Co.

ANTI-SEMITIC

On having read the latest batch of papers I fell asleep, filled with Semitic thoughts, And saw the Lord Chief Justice of the heavens With Moses, Jesus, and the old reformers, Who-once amongst us-tried to mend our ways, In smiles about a German huge petition, And quizzing at the English court of arches, Both, seemingly, a fund of merriment. They formed a jury then, and called on Jesus "To plead their cause, who willingly began :
"I am ashamed, "Mty lord," I must confess

That in my name, as Christians, they address Themselves to you again in abject fear, And full of envy, break your tenth comman Are stooping low to vilify a race Of which myself claim proudly a descent. And just this people too, who boast to be The first in progress, first in deepest thought. But, as, My lord, you never interfere With laws, laid down, the universe to rule, I now propose to have it here recorded: That I disown these followers of mine, Who call themselves professors, contiers, men, Or preacher, Hofrath, Herr von, and that ilk To lead their betters into superstition. I also wash my hands of imbeciles Who raised that great, and most momentous ques

Of how, Mylord, you rather were adored In jackets of the purest, whitest satin Instead in black of wool or cotton-cloth selled, like a circus clo But, as we all have ever recognized That nothing finally but truth will stand, And nothing but kind deeds are what you We will-as we are wont-leave it to time, To right all wrongs, and charity to teach To people starved and military stricken, Nobility-so-called - and powers ruling high!

- I only pray, as I have used of old,
- Forgive them, who, to ignorance are sold, The empire, idolizing Mars, the bold,
- "The wary shepherds, and their bleating fold.
 "The subs, and sub-subs, who must office hold
- " 'The applicants remaining in the cold,
- ing (alsehoods, which to them wer

" And hating men for their Semilic-gold!

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Avres Standard, Ian 14.

-Several stacks of wheat just cut have been burned to ashes in Coronda and the Santa Theresa colony, Santa Fe. It is supposed that incendiaries caused the catastrophe, by which one poor farmer with a large family has been utterly ruined.

-The customs house deposits are now too small for the imports, and great detention is experience in the discharge of lighters. Several of the large steamers in the outer roads are delayed with their work, owing to the scarcity of lighters to take away their cargoes, and we commend the matter to the attention of the administrator of customs. Some relief might be given by making use of the large Lanus deposits.

-The long-promised exploring expedition to Nauquen, the most fertile spot perhaps in all South America, and part of the territory secured by General Roca's memorable expedition to the desert thas at last started, and important results are ex-pected from it. This territory lies along the form pected from it. of the Andes, is watered by innumerable streams from the great range, and presents facilities to agriculture unknown in any other part of this republic. Colonel Host a Corner ublic. Colonel Host, a German officer who first explored it, declares that he has never seen such a fertile spot in any other part of the world.

-The provincial Chamber of Deputies has jus passed two highly important bills both of which were warmly opposed by the majority of the press One is to enable the Provincial Bank to guarante advances made at home or abroad to national or provincial government, to the extent of four millions hard dollars; and the other authorizes the provincial executive to raise 1 1/2 million hard dollars to continue the Riachuelo port works.

—The material prospects of this country never were better. Industry is raising its head in all quarters. Immigration was never more numerous, and the when harvest is turning out sphendidly. Two thousand sacks of the new wheat have already been exported to Liverpool. Among the new enter prises announced is one to grow beet-root ar manufacture sugar, at Diamante, Entre Rios. Ti manuacture sign, a Damanet, Enter two. The promoters are Frenchmen. The very heavy nrival of goods from Europe attracts attention, but the goods for the most part, instead of being articles of luxury are railway iron, comestibles and fencing wires for our estancias, all which point to the steady Our colonies were never march of the country, more flourishing than at present, and the season, lor the sheep farmer, the estanciero and the wheat-farmer, has proved most favorable. Flax growing is now quite an industry in this country, and a

large consignment of linseed goes forward to Europe in the steamer La France. Cattle and sheep are in the steamer La France. Cattle and sheep are at very high prices owing to the constant demand for new estancias. We think at no previous period was the country growing so rapidly as at present, and the arrivals of immigrants from Europe are so much increasing that it is probable this ye the number will reach what President Roca predicted when entering office, one hundred thousand

From the Buenos Ayres Herald, January 15.

-There are a thousand men at work on the extension of the Andine railway.

-The crops at Tortugas colony, an the line of the Central Argentine railway, are reported to be in a splendid condition.

All our advices from Cordoba bring the most flattering accounts of the condition of the nattering accounts of the condition of the country in that province that has been very greatly benefitted by late rain. The cattle are fattening rapidly and the crops are, generally, very good. In the rail-way colonies the wheat is said to be twice as good in the rail-way colonies the wheat is said to be twice as good. as it was last year, when it was also very passable.

The locusts have almost disappeared, and the few which remain are easily exterminated.

—A steamship came short of 500 bundles of hoop iron worth about \$450 for the lot. The agent promptly notified the custom house authorities, wherefore the latter, because short of the amount the state of the amount of the short stated in the manifest, fined the steamship 10,000 Minister Cortinez should know that it is becoming a general complaint among merchants and shippers that every possible pretext is seized upon to levy fines, of which the enterprising, denouncing officials get a share. Some cases are in nothing different from deliberate extortion.

different from deliberate exterion. The above instance is a case in point, and should be sufficient to secure some official inquiry.

The greatest need of this republic is a pure and, intelligent ballot. [That's all right as far as it goes; but how about the voter?]

-It is as certain as fate that Chile must recede, or that the Argentine Republic must recede its previous position, or there will be war. Chile offers to arbitrate the whole case. This republic says no, you must give up all claim to Patagonia without arbitration. Which is most likely

—Complaints, deep and loud, against the postage extortions, are getting common, and the govern-ment owes it to the public and itself to put a stop to this injustice. Five cents on a letter coming here, and 16 cents on a letter sent; 2 cents on a paper coming, and 4 cents on one sent, is an outrag-

eous imposition.

The general health of this city leaves for complaint, and we are glad to learn the health has determined to keep this so, and has, in accordance with this resolve, conferred with the board at Montevideo, so that, united, they may adopt measures for the prevention of the importation of disease from Brazil.

-The abundance of rain which has fallen in every part of the country has done great good, and ost glowing reports reach us from the colonies the most glowing reports reach is from the cotomes and provinces, telling of glorious harvests and of the, revival of hope and promise in almost every corner of the republic. The cattle are also improving rapidly, and will soon be in splendid condition.

—The much talked-of continental exhibition scheme having struggled nobly to survive the un-

toward events that were brewing at the time of its birth, and which subsequently diverted the public funds which doubtless would have been applied to it, had patriotism permitted, to other applied to it, man particularly performed, or other ends, gives promise, for the present, at least, and we may add, for some years to come, to die a natural death, together with many another noble and brilliant aspiration that has been smothered in the cruel atmosphere of impecuniosity. The Italians, however, who are a wealthy and power-ful element in this country, are building an elegant and stately palace for the holding of an exhibition of their own, for which they will not require any government aid, and which will do a great deal in oringing to light the many important branches of

industry they are developing in this republic.

There is great excitement and indignation at an arbitrary order from the custom authorities for all vessels and lighters at Barracas te drop down to the Boca and to discharge there, no discharging to be allowed above that point, The ostensible reason for this order is alleged irregularities; but the real reason is to be found in the influence which interested parties have to appreciate their own property at the expense of the public. As for rregularities, officers are stationed there to prevent them, and if they do not attend to their duty they should be removed. Vessels which had paid dues and received permits to unload at Barracas are peremptorily ordered down, and all the splendid corralones which line the banks of the Riachuelo corrainness which line the banks of the kinchuelo are rendered useless, goods having to be carted where there are no good roads, and where, in wet weather, carting is impossible. This is nothing less than a gross outrage on private interests and business, for which there is no necessity or excuse.

^{*} The Mission was first started in September, 1879, as a private undertaking. It subsisted wholly on private charity until taken in hand by the present organization.—Ens

THE S. PAULO SLAVE TAX.

The following law was introduced into the São Paulo provincial assembly on the 17th ultimo. It was at once placed under discussion and was passed without delay, there being little or no opposition to it. It received the signature of the provincial president on the 23rd, and goes into effect at once. The text of the law is as follows:

ARTICLE I.—Ten days after the publication of this law in the journal which publishes the official acts, every slave entering this province will, according to legal documents, be matriculated in the provincial collector's office of whatever municipality, in a book destined for that purpose, and in the space of thirty days from the date of his entrance into the province.

ART. II.—For the matriculation, of which the preceding article treats, the master of the slave or the person to whose charge he is consigned, shall pay the sum of two contos of reis.

ART. III.—The violation of Articles I and II will incur a fine of one conto of reis for each slave besides the payment of the matriculation.

ART. 1v.—The following are exempt from payment:

Section I.—The matriculations of slaves who shall come through legitimate succession into the possession of persons residing in the province.

Sec. 2.—The matriculations of slaves of agriculturists who have agricultural establishments in the province at the time, providing that they were acquired at a date anterior to this law.

Sec. 3.—The matriculations of slaves, not exceeding three, who accompanied their masters and were destined for their own domestic service. These, however, will be subject to the payment of the matriculation fee should they have been alienated in any manner, or hired out.

Arr. v.—The amount of the matriculation fees and fines, when such shall occur, shall be divided into two equal parts, the one constituting a provincial revenue, and the other serving to form a slave's savings fund in the terms of the law of September 28, 1871.

ART. VI.—In the regulations which shall be sent out for the execution of this law, the president of the province is lereby authorized to impose fines up to five hundred milreis. From the fines imposed by fiscal agents there shall be an appeal to the president.

ART. vtt.—All dispositions to the contrary are hereby repealed.

THE S. PAULO SAVINGS BANK.

A recently-published report of the provincial savings bank of São Paulo, which we extract from the Provincia de São Paulo, gives the following amounts of deposits and withdrawals from its inauguration on the 1st of September, 1875, to the 31st of December, 1880.

year	deposits	interest	<i>rvithdrawals</i>
_	-		_
1875	37,293\$	297\$690	5,415\$992
1876	120,696	3,054 982	69,342 249
1877	141,270	5,412 680	101,692 591
1878	190,356	7,997 277	126,903 336
1879	301,392	13,126 995	185,950 972
1880	331,588	17,687 830	278,490 023
a	1,122,595\$	47,577 454	767,795 163
Balance i	n bank Dec.	31, 1880	402,377 291

THE total number of periodicals now published in the United States is 10,131, with an aggregate circulation of 20,677,538 copies.

—During last year the sugar yield in the province of Jujuy, Santiago, Salta and Tucuman amounted to 820,000 arrobas, and 5,000 pipas of aguardente, measuring 600,000 gallons. This, however, is far from being enough sugar to supply the whole republic, which, according to the custom house statistics, consumes 3,100,000 arrobas per annum. It may, nevertheless, be considered as a very encouraging sign of progress, since in 1874 the yield was only 80,000 arrobas.—B. A. Heruld.

PPOVINCIAL NOTES.

-The Jornal do Recife got 494 paid subscriptions out of its offer of a premium of 30 half tickets in the Ypiranga lottery.

The dredging in the Boia channel, Rio Grande, was concluded about the middle of last month.

—The Ordem, of Baturité, Ceará, of the 1st inst., reports heavy rains and a favorable winter in that locality. The crops are large and the country is improving rapidly.

—The city council of Santos has resolved to petition the São Paulo provincial assembly for permission to borrow 200,000\$ for steet-paving purposes. It has also decided to expend 30,000\$ on the improvement of the Andrada square.

on the improvement of the Andread square.

—Complaints are made of a contraband twade between Cayenue, French Guiana, and Pará. Some large causes have been apprehended with contraband goods on board, but it is known that many others are carrying on the traffic to various Brazilian towns all the way down to Maranhão.

—The December receipts of the Pará custom house were 488,821\$144, against 485,31\$8043 for the month previous, and 681,711\$854 for the same month of 1879. The total receipts for the year amounted to 5,633,606\$512, of which 3,828,372\$109 came from imports and 1,805,234\$403 from ex-

—On Christmas night Clemente Percira de Lina, of the Galpio plantation, district of Ipojuca, Fernambuco, became enraged with his brother Antonio and shot him in his own house. The shot not killing his victim, the wretch drew his knife and stabbed his wounded brother until he was dead. The assassin escaped.

—A blind beggar was arrested for drunkenuess in the streets of São Paulo a few days ago. Arting at the police station he protested vigorously against being searched on the ground that he was no thief. A search was made, however, and the "poor, blind man's" pockets were found to contain a Bank of Brazil draft for 3,468\$710, two gold coins and 3\$\$730 in current money.

—During the year 1880 the public library of Rio Grande was visited by \$,031 persons. The number of books taken out was 11,165. Gilts of 197 volumes and 11, periodicals were received. The receipts of the year, including the balance remaining over from 1879 were 4,653\$pa32, and the expenditures,4,663\$pa52, she will be expenditures,4,663\$pa52, and the expenditures,4,663\$pa52, beaving a balance in the treasury of 585\$138.

—The formal ceremonies of laying the cornerstone for the building of the Bruzilian-German exposition at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, took place on the 16th ult. The exposition will be held under the auspices of the Central Geographical and Commercial Society of Berlin which has a branch in Porto Alegre, and will be opened in the mouth of October wext. The inaugural address was made by Mr. Carlos von Koseritz, editor of the Gazeta de Porto Alegre.

—The Artitat, of Rio Grande, says that an Englishman, Mr. John C. Wigg, was attacked in the street by two unknown men on the night of the 18th ult., and was knocked down and robbed. Mr. Wigg was returning home from a theatrical performance, and the attack was made beside one of the public squares of that city. The robbers deliberately rifled all his pockets, taking even some cigars which were found in one of them. There were no policemen about and the highwaymen escaped at their leisure.

—It is reported that a conflict has taken place between the Brazilians and Argentines on the western boundary of Paraná, at a place called Chapocó where the former have undertaken to establish a military colony. The trouble arises from a disputed boundary, both parties claiming the territory Jying between the Pepiri-merim and Pepiri-iguassá. It scems that the Brazilians under Major Borunann attempted to locate a military colony on this territory, and the Argentines resisted. The president of the Argentine Republic has sent an officer to investigate the affair.

—A bill was introduced into the São Paulo provincial assembly on the 20th alt. providing for the construction of new docks at Santos according to plan B and the respective estimates of Col. W. M. Roberts. The bill provides that the concession shall not be for a term less than 40 years, that the table of rates can be changed by the provincial authorities, that the lands acquired by the improvements shall belong to the province, that the contract shall be awarded upon competitive tenders, that the earth and stone needed shall be taken from places designated by the city council of Santos, that the works shall be completed within three years, that bids for the construction of an internal revenue collector's bailding will be included, that the guarantees and good character of the contractor will be considered as well as the price, that the provincial president is authorized to contract a loan of 2,000,000\$ at 7 per cent. interest for this work, and that the revenues of the new docks shall be applied to the payment of interest on this loan and its liquidation.

-The December receipts of the Ceara custom house were 163,269\$942.

—The December receipts of the Maranhão custom house were 264,180\$293.

—A tramway project has been started at Cuiabá province of Matto Grosso.

—A Ceará correspondent of the Jornal says that the coffee crop at Baturité will be very large, owing to the rains.

—The number of cattle received at the Pelotas slaughter houses for the season, up to the 20th ult., was 12,239 head.

—The number of animals killed during 1880 in

the public slaughter house of Pará, for domestic consumption, was 22,600 head.

—The new slave registry law of Minas Geraes imposes a tax of 2,000% on every slave introduced but the province from without.

—The December receipts of the Mannos custom house were 22,466\$400. For the half year ending December 31 the receipts amounted to 198,983\$: 211.

—The president of São Paulo has issued the regulations governing the execution of the new slave matriculation tax, to take effect on and after the 4th inc.

—The Diario de Santos repeats its statement that there has been no cases of yellow fever in Santos. The sanitary state of that city is represented as highly satisfactory.

—On the night of the 25th ult, a custom honse watchman at Santos apprehended some contraband goods to the value of 900%. The contraband consisted of two harrels of heer, some ready-made clothing and two pieces of damask lines.

—Numerous inroads by Indians are reported from the province of Matto Grosso. The late raid after specimens for the president's cabinet, in which some women and children were captured and baptized, does not seem to have reduced the savages to submission.

--On the 22nd ult. 43 slaves were declared free at Mar de Hespanha, Minas Gernes, at a cost of 47,-524\$784 to the emancipation fund and 965\$ to the private savings of the slaves. This gives an average cost of a little over 1,127\$ cach.

—The American packet for January took home seventy specimens of fibrous plants which Mr. John C. Branner had collected in the neighborhood of Parti for the Edison Electric Light Co. Mr. Branner has strong hopes that some of them will meet Mr. Edison's requirements.

"A heavy rain storm occurred at Nova Friburgo on the night of the 28th ult. The stream flowing through the town overflowed its banks and insudated many houses, causing considerable damage. The "oldest inhabitant" states that no such storm ever occurred there before within his memory.

—A planters club was provisionally organized at Rezende, province of Rio de Janeiro, on the 23rd ult. About one hundred persons took part in the organization. Nothing definite was effected beyond the appointment of a committee to prepare a constitution for a permanent organization.

—The manicipal council and chief of police of Itaquy, Rio Grande, has undertaken to put down cattle-stealing by issuing an order prohibiting the purchase of hides and the exposure and sale of jerked beef without proofs that the same was honestly acquired or that the animals were killed in a certain slaughter house.

—A large canoe from Cayenne was seized at Pará early in January on suspicion of smuggling. A box containing merchandise was captured, but was afterwards found to be the property of a passenger. The master of the canoe was then fined 500% for navigating between Cayenne and Pará without a passport, manifest and other official papers.

—A prominent planter of Rezende, Rio de Janeiro, named Antonio Joaquim de Toledo, was killed by one of his slaves on the 27th ult. The crime was committed while the murdered man was dining, and was effected with an ax. The assassin grac himself up to the police authorities, and made no attempt whatever to conceal or excuse his crime.

—The Norte de Minas, of Diamantina, Minas Geraes, says that the river steamer Saldanha Mannho, after two long voyages on the Sao Francisco, has been twed up at S. Hyppolito by order of the president of the province. The steamer is to be placed at the disposition of the Emperor, who, it is said, intends to make a voyage on the S. Francisco during his visit to Minas in April next.

—An association of planters has been organized at Rio Claro, São Paulo, under the title of "Associação Agricola Commercial," for the purpose of establishing a commercial house in Santos for the sale of their products. The capital of the association is placed at 500,000,% with the privilege of doubling it if necessary. The business will not be strictly limited to the planters of Rio Claro and vicinity, but will include all who may wish to consign their products to the Santos agency for sale.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The December receipts of the "Recife a São Francisco" railway amounted to 156,598\$888, and the expenditures 63,116\$924.

—The December receipts of the Baturité railway amounted to 26,757\$959, and the expenditures to 17,479\$221, leaving a balance of 9,278\$738.

—The running of trains on the Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway has been very irregular during the past week owing to the heavy rains, which have caused nuncrous land slides.

—The Mogyana railway has called for tenders to furnish sleepers, make the road bed and lay the superstructure of the Penha branch of that line. Tenders will be received until the roth of Februry.

—The Barao de Araruama railway was opened to Triumpho, its terminal station, on the 23rd ult. The extension of this line from its junction with the "Macahe c Campos" road to Triumpho is 42 kilometers.

—The government has appointed Dr. Aarão Reis chief of the telegraph department of the Dom Pedro Il railway vice Sr. Felippe de Barros e Vasconcellos removed for want of an engineer's diploma.

—The minister of agriculture has declared lapsed the concession granted to Messrs. Collins and Bentley for the construction of a railway between Rio de Janeiro and S. José do Rio Preto, passing through Petropolis.

—A general meeting of the Paulista shareholders will take place on the 27th inst. for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the directors and for taking into consideration the extension of that line as a part of the projected route to Matto Grosso.

as a part of the projected route to static of visso.

—The November recipts of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway were 122,2188230 and the expenditures 78,655\$348, leaving a net balance of 43,562\$82. The net receipts for the five months ending November 30 amount to a total of 216,441\$-668.

—A collision took place at the Cinco Pontas stations, on the "Recife a São Francisco" railway, which resulted in the destruction of one third-class passenger coach, and various other injuries. No lives were lost, though several passengers were bruised. The engineer was arrested.

—The government has advertised for proposals for the extension of the Dom Pedro II railway from Barbacena to Italiar do Campo—a distance of rox kilometers. The proposals will be received up to the 18th-inst. and must be accompanied with a deposit of 5,000% in the national treasury.

—By a decree of the 29th ult. the government concedes a 50 years privilege to José Alves Barbous Junior, Antonio Borges da Silveira Lobo and Alfredo Cardoso Pereira for the construction of a railway between Mamamguape, province of Parahyba, and Acary, province of Rio Grande do Norte.

—The Provincia de São Paulo, of the 25th ult, says that the directors of the Bananal railway will soon assemble in São Paulo to consider the adoption of a new route, which offers greater advantages and will be less expensive. The estimated cost of the new route is 500,000\$, of which 400,000\$ is already subscribed.

--The minister of agriculture has notified Mr. Miguel Calogeras, who holds a provincial concession for the construction of a railway up the zerra to Petropolis, that, as the Collins & Bentley concession has lapsed and as he proposes to respect the provincial concession, there is now no obstacle in the way of carrying out the project.

—The president of São Paulo has invited tenders for the construction, use and profit of a narrow guage railway from the port of Cananda to the borders of the Assunguy colony, passing through Iguape and Kiririca. The term of concession will be 60 years. Tenders will be received during a period of 30 days, counting from the 28th ult.

—The report of the fiscal engineer of the Bahia Central railway, for the month of November, states that the line has 30 kilometers completed, 67 kilometers of road bed finished and 14 kilometers under construction. About 3,000 laborers are employed. The total expenditure to the end of November, including the Feira de Sant'Anna branch, was 5, 531,3368011.

—After some six months' effort to build a railway by what is called "administration," the French company in charge of the construction of the "l'aranaguá a Curytiba" line has coucluded to adopt the system which has heretofore proved most economical and profitable; that is, to "let" the work in large sections to local contractors whose ability to control labor and whose responsibility for the completion of work is beyond dispute. The first section of the heavy work on the serva has been awarded to Messrs. Coelho & Loureiro, and the second section, which ends at the top of the great plateau, has been awarded to Messrs. Spaulding & Taffet. We may therefore expect to hear that this railway, so important to the interests of the province of Paranā, is in course of being pushed to an early completion.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 15th., and Royal Mail packet of the 24th. of the month,

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the murket, a table of Irreights and charters, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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EDITORIAL ROOMS.—8 Run São Pedro.

JAMES S. MACKIE & SON,

Rio de Janeiro, February 5th, 1881.

The final passage of the prohibitory tax upon imported slaves by the provincial assembly of São Paulo, and the signing of that measure by the provincial president on the 23rd ult., effectually disposes of the interprovincial slave traffic as far as the province of São Paulo is concerned. The three provinces of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes and São Paulo now stand pledged by a legislative act to suppress shameful and inhuman traffic, and if the law is honestly enforced it will be suppressed. It is true that none of these provinces have had the courage to say in direct terms that the importation of slaves shall cease, but the indirect means employed in the imposition of a tax of 1,500\$ and 2,000\$ on every slave imported practically accomplishes the same result. As a matter of principle we would much prefer the express prohibition; but as a matter of policy we can cheerfully accept the tax, and congratulate the three assemblies on the good work which they have accomplished.

IT MUST be admitted that the reply of the minister of agriculture to the representatives of the American steamship line, which we give elsewhere, leaves the question just where it was before. Months have passed since the government gave the company to understand that the objectionable call at Maranhão would be suppressed, and that the original contract, as agreed upon by both parties, would be approved. measure, however, was permitted to drag in the Chamber, and was finally passed rather from the absence of any serious opposition than from any active advocacy of it. It then went to the Senate where it was at once buried in a committee and was referred to only by Senator Mendes d'Almeida who found it a convenient topic upon which to attack the ministry. It view of the circumstance that three years will have elapsed, since the contract was signed, before the Senate will act upon this measure, it would certainly seem to be both just and politic that the minister should be a little more definite. The breaking of this contract was a deliberate act of bad faith on the part of the Brazilian government and no temporizing policy will either excuse or mend it.

MOULD it not be wise for the British and American Club, about whose policy and management there has been so much dispute, to take into serious consideration the advisability of effecting some radical change within itself. It has tortured this community quite long enough with its exclusiveness and its financial troubles; it has a rare faculty for getting into trouble—a faculty which is only equalled by its cheerful assurance in soliciting assistance. It was organized with the benevolent purpose of keeping young men

out of the city, and affording a place for association and amusement. Good as this purpose may have been, it has been a signal failure. No one has been kept out of the city, nor out of bad company through its existence; in the contrary it has in more than one instance contributed directly to practices and habits which have reflected no little discredit upon it. And now that the charitable purpose of the Club has resulted in so great a failure, would it not be well to transform it into a Club pure and simple. To do that, the club-house must be located in the city, and it must be rigidly divested of all those sentimental notions about keeping young men out of bad company. The British and American Club never kept one single man out of bad associations; and it never will. The chief inducements which it has thus far offered have been liquors, billiards and gossip-none of which can be classed as either highly moral or improving. It is full time that there should be an end to all this sentimental twaddle, and a beginning of something business-like and beneficial. If it is absolutely essential that the young employees of English and American business houses should be made the objects of a kind of moral oversight, then let there be a little more of private hospitality, and a little more of the better restmints of home influences. We shall not undertake to specify what should be done; but we beg to submit to the gentlemen who are now seeking to put this wretched concern on its feet once more, that were they to move into the city and start a genuine club-house-with well equipped dining-rooms and reading-rooms-and then run it on a purely business basis, there will be no further doubt about its success. There are many business men here who would gladly join such an institution, but who never will join under the policy which now governs it.

THERE is a general impression throughout the world that the emancipation law of 1871 declared that no more slaves should be born in Brazil. There is also a general belief that the Brazilian government enacted that law in good faith and with the purpose to strictly enforce it as an instrument for the extinction of slavery. How far are these impressions justified by the practices and occurrences of to-day? On the 3rd instant a sale of slaves took place at Valença, in this province, in which two distinct and positive provisions of the law were broken-and that too with the full knowledge and co-operation of the authorities. The advertised bills of sale were signed by an escrivão named Fernando Rodrigues Silva, and have been appearing in the daily papers of this city for some months. Attention has been called to these violations of law, but the government has shown no interest and the shameful proceeding has been allowed to take its course. Some gentlemen of this city, who felt that an effort should be made to stop the sale, wrote to Valença to that effect, and the reply was that if any steps were taken in the matter they must be taken at Rio. And so, there the matter rested. Valença is a kind of provincial slave market, and no one there dares to raise his voice against its practices And here-who is there to take the initiative? The laws which were broken at Valença on the 3rd were that of 1831, which forbils the importation of slaves after that date, or the holding of Africans so imported, and that of 1871, which declares free all the children of slaves born thereafter. In one of the lots advertised there were sixteen native Africans whose ages, certified to by the escrivão, prove that they were imported since and 10 ingenuos, whose ages prove 1831 their birth since September 28, 1871. The names, ages, and valuations of these ingenuos, as certified to by the aforesaid escrivão, are

Vicente, 9 years, 400\$; Gertrudes, 6 years, 60\$; Hygino, 7 years, 200\$; Heloisa, 5 years, 60\$; Bemvinda, 9 years, 250\$; Carolina, 7 years, 102\$; Maria, 4 years, 50\$; Manoel, 2 years, 10\$; Maria da Gloria, 6 years, 100\$; Anna, 4 years, 50\$.

In another lot there were more ingenuo. advertised, two of whom are only two years of age, and one of four years. The advertisement says that the "services" of these children are to be sold, and the valuation placed upon each of them is 50\$. Now all this is mere trickery. What "services" of a twoyear-old child can be valued at 50\$? and by what right can any child under ten years of age be put up for public sale? Does this confirm the impression that slavery is being abolished in Brazil? We have spoken of these gross infractions of the law beforeand to little or no effect. We have spoken ol the illegal sale of native Africans under 50 years of age, and of the enslavement and sale of ingenuos, and of the enslavement of free blacks, and of the Indian slave trade on the Amazon, and of the widespread cruelty to a helpless, downtrodden race. We have done all that could be done legitimately to awaken a humane and just public opinion in favor of this race, and in opposition to these open violations of law. All this, however, has been fruitless. The government does nothing; the people, outside a small band of abolitionists, are indifferent. It is true that concessions have been made by the slaveholders, and laws have been passed in the interests of emancipation-but what is the good of concessions and laws if they are not honestly executed? The plain truth is-and the Brazilian slave-holder knows it-that there never was a greater sham enacted by a national legislature (excepting, perhaps, that representative form of government adopted by Turkey a few years ago) than this very same emancipation law of 1871 It declares the freedom of all children born of slave women after that date, and to-day those children are publicly advertised and sold; it provides for the distribution of the eman cipation fund every year, and up to to-day there have been only two distributions; it provides against over-valuations, and yet these transactions are notorious throughout the whole empire. A prominent journal of this city relates that a man lost a slave some twenty years ago, and he has just drawn an excessive valuation of that very man. Others have drawn fancy prices for the sick, the crippled, and the aged. Others have purchased slaves for a trifle and have drawn two and three times the amount of their investment from the fund. And this is called emancipation.

THE editor of the Imprensa Evangetica will please take our hat! We will not take to ourselves the pleasing conceit that our recent criticism on the exclusively doctrinal character of that periodical has borne fruit; but we are glad to say that the beginning of a change has taken place and that the Imprensa has actually begun to grapple with "current evils," We do not expect our evaugelical contemporary to drop its special work, nor to renounce the mission to which it has dedicated its best efforts, but we do wish to see a little less of that profitless discussion about the resting place of Moses, the constituent elements of the miraculous supply of manna to the Israelites, the dactrine of transubstantiation, etc., and a great deal more of the practical needs of living, struggling men and women. Had the Imprensa ever discussed that gigantic evil, the "lottery," as it was discussed in its last issue-which we received only a few days ago-we would have been only too glad to have given it all due cradit; and had its editors spoken of "current evils" as does our editorial correspondent "G. W. C.," there would never have been any occasion for criticism. We can not commend the

spirit of our correspondent too highly, and the way in which he strikes at some of the "evils" is not only refreshing but it inspires us with the wish that the same hand and pen had entered earlier into the work. not agree with him as to the primary importance of his special work, but we do agree with his ringing condemnation of certain practices and customs for which there is no possible justification. The importance of the work in which the clergy is engaged is not a question for us to discuss; our complaint lies in the practice of overlooking the practical, every-day necessities of the people in order to impress them with the purely sentimental and controversial phases of religion. With all due respect for the cloth, we submit that there is precious little good in preaching abstract religion to people who are ignorant, bigoted, superstitious, hungry, naked, and down-trodden. There are very few men who can listen patiently to religious homilies when suffering from hunger or from a bitter injustice. A religion of clashing doctrines and vague promises is poor balm for the ills which torture and crush human beings; as far as the practical necessities of men are concerned it is worse than useless. The Imprensa wishes, as "G. W. C." says, to strike at the root of all these evils. Now, has it ever done so? It is a patent fact that slavery is the root of very many of the evils which curse this country-what is the Imprensa's record on that question? No one to-day is blind to the pernicious influences of slavery upon the dominant classes, and no one is ignorant of its dwarfing and demoralizing effects upon those who, as children, have been reared in its midst-and yet, how many times has the Imprensa ever pointed this out? It has been the prime source of the brutal instincts which are now ruling the interior with fire, and lust, and murder; it has fed the lusts of the dominant class to such an extent that there is to-day not one clean place in all Brazil; it has taught that manualidabor is a curse and a degradation, through which the whole country is filled with idlers, and thriftlessness, and stagnant industries; it has repulsed immigration through which new blood and better aspirations could be introduced into the country; it has encouraged vice, corrupted youth, suppressed reforms, and weakened the ruling class. More than that, it is so great an injustice and crime against the helpless negro that human law knows no penalty severe enough to punish it. Now right here is a giant root of evil-how many times has the Imprensa ever denounced it? And then, there is the "lottery" system, which is filling the country with gamblers, Injuring business, and encouraging dishonesty-when, before this last issue, did the Imprensa ever address itself to that source of evil?. At this time the number of lotteries anthorized by the imperial and provincial governments will probably equal the days of the year, and their pernicious influences are simply immeasurable. Then, too, there are the errors in the school system, mistakes in the colonization laws, wrongs in the land laws, injustice in the taxation laws, vice and oppression in the laws regulating marriage and burial, and many others of like character-all of whom are potent sources of evil. How is it possible for the Imprensa to ignore all these? Does "G, W. C," think that he can build a superstructure of Christianity upon such foundations? Does he believe that he can carry on a work of religious reform while all these influences are in active operation against him? Or will he agree with us that the only true way is to strike directly at the evils themselves, to call a spado a spade, and to spare none? And then when all these evils are driven out and men are either educated or compelled into a purer and better way of living, the cause of

religion will find that it has lost nothing by the non-sectarian character of the work done, while the world at large will have materially gained through it. We are glad to see that the Imprensa; under its new man agement, will 'take a more active part in these discussions, and in so doing its sphere of usefulness will unavoidably be much increased. We shall now expect to see the faults and crimes of the day castigated with an unsparing hand, even to the disfigure ment of some of those 'leering swells' who have roused the just indignation of our correspondent. The Imprensa will please accept our hand!

LOCAL NOTES.

-The Pedregullio reservoir was struck by light-ning on the 22nd filt. There is now a strong probability that it will not hold water.

-The city council has decided to exact a deposit of 10 per cent. on all municipal contracts as a guarantee for the character and preservation of the work.

-Decree 9778, of the 22nd nlt., grants a ten years' privilege to Francisco Pinto Brandão tor a process of manufacturing vinegar from sugar cane, which he claims to have discovered.

-Joaquim Velloso Tavares claims to have proved the insect destroyer prepared according to the formula of the French chemist Dumas, and decree 7,949, of the 18th ult, grants him a ten years' monopoly in its manufacture.

-The government has appointed a commi of twenty members, under the presidency of the Viscoude de Jaguary, to prepare a plan for the division of the empire into electoral districts, in conformity with the new law. The commission is composed of eminent men from both parties.

En a circular of the toth ult. the minister of finance directs that the treasury and sub-treasury officials, before paying the salaries of the engineers ometas, before employ under decree 3,001, of the 9th of October last, shall exact the payment of all imposts, both due and to become due for the cur-

-Three extraordinary and supplementary credits received the Emperor's signature on the 9th ult.—one appropriating 5,000,000\$ for the navy and 4,000,000\$ for the army, another 3,360,549\$666 for the, minister. of finance, and the third 506,645\$696 to the minister of agriculture.

On the 11th of November, 1875, there was a little difficulty between a Portuguese, Antonio Ber-nardo, and an American, Henry Freeman. The result was the arrest of Bernardo for inflicting wounds upon Freeman with a club. The case came to trial on the 27th inst.—after a lapse of over five when the accused was acquitted.

—The city fathers received a petition on the 27th ult. from Messrs. Moraes & Moriera Pacheco asking permission to place three chair-scales in the public streets of the city, for the accommodation of persons who may wish to be weighed. As it was too weighty a question to be decided at once, the council referred it to the health committee.

-A circular issued from the department empire explains that the new requirements for the exhibition of diplomas by government officials does exhibition or diplomas by government officials does not apply to the imperial observatory. It should be observed, however, that this exception is made after a vigorous protest by Dr. Emmanuel Liais, who had been called upon for his diploma.

wao nao usen caired upon tor his diploma.

"The minister of agriculture has instructed the
sugineers, Drs. Borja Castro, Thurclo de Magalhães, and Manuel Tavares Aquino, to make an
examination of the mountain streams Bao Vista,
Sabino, and others flowing into the Rio Iguassá,
with reference to their use in connection with the eity water supply. Of course, the commission have nothing to do with the Rio São Pedrol

-The new municipal president, Dr. Ferrei Nobre, has discovered an ancient tax regulation on the tramway lines of this city by which about 80, 000\$ per annum can be squeezed out of those wretched corporations. The tax is so much per metre of the zone through which the tracks are If the new president does not kill the hen that lays the golden eggs, it will certainly be through

no fault of his own.

In a circular of the 19th uit, the minister of —In a cheular of the 19th ult. the minister of agriculture directs that the provincial presidents shall take steps to check certain abuses which have sprung up in the acquirement of public lands. It is known that parties have purchased public lands and have sold them before measuring them and paying the official fees required by law. The minister directs that these requirements shall be met within six months and that no sale will be mail and that no sale will be valid until they are met.

-The report of the city treasurer to the council on the 27th ult. shows a balance of 71,156\$693 in the treasury,

-On the 24th and 25th ult. the Diario Official published two speeches of Senator Mendes d'Almeida against the United States and Brazil steamship

—A sham battle took place on Botafogo bay on the 28th ult. After a brilliant display of military ardor both on sea and on land, the naval force effected a landing and captured a fort held by the land division. One special feature of the attack on the fort was a diplomatic sortic on the part of the combatants in which proposals of peace were made

—The city conneil has published a municipal by-law, approved by the general government, by which it is forbidden to tear up or excavate any public street between the 1st of December and 31st of March of each summer. The necessary work for repairing gas, water or sewer pipes can be effected, but the excavations can not remain open more than 48 hours.

-We have received the first number of A Mulher, a new monthly periodical published in New York under the editorial management of two Braz-York under the entorian management of two Brazilian hadies, D. Maria Augusta Generoso Estrella and D. Josefa A. F. Mercedes de Oliveira. The new journal is specially dedicated to the interest and rights of Brazilian women, and is both well printed and finely illustrated. A Mulher has our sincere congratulations and well wishes.

-We have received "Bulletin, No. §" of the "Associação Central Emancipadora" of this city a well printed and valuable pamphlet of 48 pages It is the design of the society to make these "Bul letins11 a complete record of its emancipation work and a medium for the publication of the abolition addresses delivered at its Sunday afternoon sessions, This last &Bulletin'1 contains a full list of the 362 slaves recently freed in this city through the sec distribution of the emancipation fund,

-A public trial of the manufacture of gas fi —A paniet error of the instanctive or gas rotate until took place at Nitherohy on the evening of the 29th ult., in the presence of the Emperor and various distinguished personages. The special apparatus for the manufacture of lurf gas did not work, so the ordinary apparatus was used. The trial resulted to the entire satisfaction of all present, the light resulted by a 216 feet hurter being expulse 24. produced by a 3½-foot burner being equal to 2½ candles, while that of the ordinary gas was equal to only 16 candles. The manager of the gas company states that each ton of turf will produce 13,000 cubic states that each page has well as a saving of one-third feet of gas, and that there is a saving of one-third in the three of manufacture. The comparative figures, showing the cost of gas from the two substances, are not given.

-The Gazeta relates that one of its subscribers — the craseca relates (that one of its subscribers in this city received a present of two turkeys from a friend up country in October last. The birds were sent down by the Dom Pedro II railway, and the gentleman paid on them not only lib railway charges but 380 reis also as duties on an article for export. The same gentleman had had a cow and bullock at his *chacara* (or some months and he wished to **gend them to pasture on a plantation in wished to send them to pasture on a plantation in the municipality of Parahyba do Sal. He went to the Dom Pedro II railway offices on the 24th ult. to arrange for their transportation and was required to arrange for their transportation and was required to pay, besides the freight charges, a sum of 4\\$ as the "tax on consumption," Through a lack of transportation (actilities the animals were not dispatched on that day, nor did the railway receive them until the 1st inst. when the "consumption" tax was again exacted, notwithstanding the books of the sell-test chound that it had been once proid the collector showed that it had been once paid. From such examples as this it is clear that there is still a little needed reform work on the part of the government, before it can justly claim the credit of encouraging industry and commerce.

-Government people at Washington are some-what surprised to learn that Mr. Hilliard's antislavery letter, and his presence at an anti-slavery dinner in his individual capacity, should have been criticised in an unfriendly manner by a portion of the Brazilian press, and did not respond to an interpellation on this surposition the most commendatory terms. The American Correspondence, dated Washington January 1st, says:—"It is thought at Washington that there was no occasion to make so much fuss at Rio de Janetro about his [Mr. Hilliard's] presence at the banquet since Dom Pedro himself, during his visit to the United States in 1876, stated on every occasion. the Brazilian press, and that even Counselor Saraiva since Dom Pedro himself, darling his visit to the United States in 1876, stated on every occasion (and it was repeated to everybody by his ambassador at Washington, and notably to Mr. Hilliard, of whom he pretended to be an admirer) that Brazilian government was dissatisfied with the law of 1871, which had only proclaimed the partial abolition of slavery, and that he should endeavor in every way to compel the finanters to baston the abolition of slavery, and that he should enceavor in every way to compel the planters to hasten the enancipation of their negro hands. The cabinet at Washington is unwilling to believe that those statements were merely made with the object of winning popularity for the Emperor Dom Pedro in the minds of the American people,"

-The new council has resolved to enforce old by-law requiring the street refuse carters to have their work completed before 9 o'clock, a. m. There was a strike among the carters, but they finally concluded to go on with their work. It was then found that the facilities for carrying away the refuse in scows were not sufficient, and so natter stands. The service in some streets is now neglected to a dangerous degree !

-We have received the Almanach do Mequetreffe —We have received the Almanaca we acceptances for 1881, for which the publishers will accept out thanks. This illustrated, humorous publication is now in its second year, and forms a well printed book of 136 pages. The art displayed is scarcely of book of 136 pages. The art displayed is scarcely of the highest order, but it is of the class which suite many people, and that probably satisfies all scruples on the part of the publisher. When the time comes for the editor and publisher to lead and form public opinion, instead of pandering to its baser impulses, we shall hope to see the Mequetreffe elevate its standard just ninely-nine out of a possible hundred per cent

-An Italian pack-pedlar went to the Dom Pedro II station on the 1st inst. to take a train for Porto Novo da Cunha. He was there arrested by the police on suspicion of having been concerned in a robbery. He was searched and the contents of his pack were scattered about, and then he was taken to the police station and detained ten hours. He was then permitted to go to a business house where he known in order to prove his identity, after whi was discharged. During the search of his person 3\$ were taken from him, and he was compelled to pay 2\$ at the station for the privilege of going to prove his identity. Comment is unnecessary!

THE total ordinary revenue of the United States treasury for the fiscal year 1879.80 amounted to \$333,326,610 and the expenditures to \$267,642,-957, leaving a surplus income of \$65,883,653. During the year the sum of \$73,968,087 was applied to the redemption of the public debt.

THE executive committee of the New York into national exposition of 1883 has selected the Inwood grounds as the site for the projected exhibition. This site is situated near the upper end of Manhattan island, and is eleven miles from the City Hall. It lies on Harlem river and comprises 250 acres of high ground, possessing every advantage of picturesque location and accessibility. Three new railways are already projected to the grounds.

A SCIENTIFIC expedition from the United States. A SCIENTIFIC expedition from the United States, consisting of a corps of engineers, a photographer, a botanist, a geologist, a physician and the irrepressible newspaper man, for the exploration of the state of Zulia [of which Maracaibo is the principal city]. or zona (or water aranteemen is the principal city), in Veneznela, is said to be almost completed. The prime mover in this important expedition is Mr. Plumacher, our commercial agent at Maracaibo. As the state of Zulia is one of the richest regions in mineral and conformal areas. in mineral and agricultural resources in Venezuela an mneral and agricultural resources in venezuera, and as this expedition will open up the whole district to foreign trade, great results are expected from this expedition. The Venezuelan government, it is said, are favorable to this movement, and will, it is expected, render material assistance thereto.—

American Mail, December, 1880.

COMMERCIAL

	February 4th, 1881	
Par value	of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d.	
do	do do do in U. S.	
	coin al \$4 84 per £1. stg. 54 45 cen	ts.
do	\$1,00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 1\$837	
do	of £1, stg. in Brazilian gold 8\$889	
	f exchange on London to day 22 d ne of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 815 rs. gol	d
do	do do in U.S.	
	coin at \$4 81 per £1. stg. 44.10 cen	ts
Value of S	1.00 (\$4.81 per £1 stg.) in Brazilian	
	currency (paper) 2\$263	
Unline of C	sterling ,, ,, takegog	

EXCHANGE.

Fannary 22.—Raies of the banks unchanged at 2234 on London, 424 on Paris, 523—525 on Hamburg. Small Iransactions in private paper at 221/2—14 on London and 418 on

Paris.

'Yan. 24, "The English and Commercial banks affixed to-day
the following rates: 2236 on London, 424 on Paris and 524
on Hamburg. Small transactions in private paper at 20 3/16
—2416 on London and 420 on Paris. Sovereigns sold at
105/200 for the end of the month.

7an. 25.—The English and Commercial banks drew smal sums at the rates of yesterday. Private poper was done a 22 7/16 on London and 420 on Paris.

22 Man. 26.—Only the English Bank maintained its former rate other banks did not draw. Small transactions in priva paper at 2236—716 on London, 420 on Paris and 523 of Hamburg. Sovereigns 10\$900 for end of the month.

Hamburg. Sovereigns roogoo for ent on the monitor.

97. 79.—The English, New London and Commercial banks drew at 23% on London, 426—27 on Paris and 350 on Humburg, withdrawing these raises, however, after 11 o'clock. In private paper the transactions were insignificant at 2 a 31% — 14 on London and 422—45 on Paris. Sovereigns sold at 165580 cs84.

74s. 28. ... In the morning the banks had no rates but gav'es small amounts on London at 22d, private paper being negotiated at 23f. At 1 o'clock the Engish and Commercial banks affixed the following rates: 22f on London, 439. 430 on Paris, 532 on Hamburg. Small transactions in private paper were then effected at 22 21f.—21f. on London, 432 on Paris. Sovereigns 11\$000 sellers, 10\$930 buyers.

Yan. 29.—Market quiet but somewhat firmer. The English and Commercial banks maintained the rates of 20% on London, 49.—30 on Panis, 532 on Hamburg. Private paper was negotiated at 22%—216 on London and 424—426 on Panis. Sovereigns sold at 10% 5970 cash.

Yan. 31...All the banks adopted to-day the following ratea: 22½ on London, 429 on Paris and 53° on Hamburg. Smalt business in private paper at 22½—216 on London and 423—424 on Paris. Sovereigns sold at 105270 cash.

February 1.—No alteration in the rates of the banks. Market firm but not active. Private paper on London negotiated at

num but not active. Private paper on London negotiated at 2214—36.

263—The banks maintained the rates of yesterday until 1 p. ra when they withdrew from the market. Previous to that hour small transactions had been done in bank paper at 22½ on London and in private paper at 22½,576 on London and 425 on Paris. Sovereigns 11/600 sellers, 70%30 buyers. 726 4.—To-day all the banks opened with the rate of 22d, on

...The large dry-goods house of Felix Cassão & Co., t sis city, has failed. The liabilities are estimated at about 00,000\$.

00,0000.

"The January returns of the custom house ot this hows the total receipts to be 3443,521\$525, as follows:
From imports.

2,467,752\$000

pespacho maritimo

13,84,858
Other sources

6,764033

Aving 5 523

Restitutions

According to the semi-annual report of the "Companhia Turnial revenue receipts, 406,014/799.

According to the semi-annual report of the "Companhia Turnial," of Rio Grande, the gross receipts for the tast half of dividend of 15/8 per share was declared, and the sam of 18/25/90,0 was the receipts 46/25/66. A dividend of 15/8 per share was declared, and the sam of 18/25/90,0 was transferred to the receive fund which is now increased to 80,000\$%, or more than half the capital employed. This increase in the fund is made necessary by the necessity of purchasing a dredge and some secons at an early day, for which the company expects to spend 75,000\$%. The dividends for the year amounted to 278 per share.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARKS

Ji	anisary 21.,	
30	Six per cent apolices	1,028\$000
54	do (170ntside sale)	1,029 000
4	do Loan of 1868	1,160 000
48	Banco do Brazit	274 000
10	do Industrial	216 000
50	do do Commercio (outs. sale)	197 000
50	Integridade Insurance Co	55 000
10	S. Paulo and Rio R. R	170 000
50	Petropolis R. R.	180 000
180	Comin II abanes and in 10 and and	
100	Carris Urbanos, ex-div. (80 outs. sale	216 000
	Macahé e C'os R.R. debs. (small lot, o. s.)	68 %
	Banco Rural (outs. sale	245 000
J	anuary 22.	
4		1,030 000
10	Six per cent apolices	
	do	1,029 000
49	Leopoldina R. R. debentures	214 000
18	Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (13c)	91 1/4 %
19	do do do	92 °/ _m
20	do do! Commercio	198 000
37	do do	196 000
17	do do Brazil	274 000
[00]	Previdente Insurance Co. (outs. sale)	10 000
		10 0
J	anuary 24.	
19	Six per cent apolices	1,030 000
117	Banco do Brazil	274 000
40	do do Commercio	196 000
	Carris de Montevideo	1.000
72	Carns de Montevideo	220 000
690	do Urbanos (ex-div)	
200	do Villa Isubel	175 000
12	Fidelidade tusmance Co	131 000
330	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes	89 %
	anuary 25.	
80	Six per cent apolices	
33	do	1,032 000
6	Provincial apolices of 200\$	92 %
95	Banco do Commercio	196 000
100	do Rural (outs. sale)	245 000
100	Leopoldina R. R. do	214 000
20	Carris Villa Isabel	175 000
		220 000
. 300	do Urbanos	41 000
50	Sorocabana R. R	41 000
135	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (140)	89 0%
194	do do do (4c)	91 ½ No
J	lanuary 26.	
20	Six per cent apolices	1,035 000
	Banco do Brazil	274 000
40		275 000
40	do do	
3	do Rural	246 000
100	Carruagens Fluminenses	: 55 000
250	Carris Urbanos	226 000
100	do S. Christovão (outs. sale)	300 000
193	Carangolu R. R. debent. (103 outs. sale	200 000
8	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (13c)	92 %
60	do Predial do do	77 %
100	Leopoldina R. R. debentures	214 000
]	January 27.	
Bo.	Six per cent apolices	. 1,040 000
15	do (outsidesale)	
2	do of 500\$	
41	Provincial apolices of 200\$	
	Banco do Brazil (outs. sale)	275 000
50	Danco do Brazii (outs, sale)	248 000
50	do Rural	
145	Carris Urbanos	230 000
37	do	228 000
200	Carris de Montevideo	1 250
200	do Villa Isabel, for 3rd February	175 000
75	Integridade Insurance	57 000
75 480	Integridade Insurance	57 000
480	Integridade Insurance	92½°/0
	Integridade Insurance	57 000 921/4 °/0

127 St. Let. Cli Proposition S

6			-	
J:	anunry 28.			bags
24 10	Six per cent apolices	de sales)	1,043 000	1,368,7 1,062,0 65,6
11 500	do d	lo for 15th Feb.	1,045 000 1,050 000	30,2
15	Provincial apolices of 2005 National Loan 1879		95 % 104 %	2,526,7 showin
100	Banco do Brazil,		275 000	as thos
30 150	do do		125 000 230 000	We
776 50		e)	232 000	
150	Carns Villa Isabel Caçapaya Mines		9 000	
150	Carongola RR debent, ((100 onts. sale)	205 000	
50 200	Leopoldina do Banco Predial, hyp. note	s	214 000 77 ⁰ 74	and on
360	do do		75 °7°	Prime
J 30	January 29. Six per cent apolices		1,045 000	Good Fair to
50 50	Banco do Brazil		196 000	Fair Good
5	do Commercial		230 000 250 000	Fair Low
50 18	do Predial		123 000 217 000 218 000	(f. o.
100	do do (outside	sale)		Stor
300	do for 20th F	eb. (100 outs. s.)	234 000	Ton
100	January 31	iony		
8	Six per cent apolices		1,048 000	
30	Banco Commercial		235 000	-
100	do do Brazil (outs. sa	(le)		New Baltin
100	do Urbanos	91 1 (/ and a		Hanı Rich Charl
700 200	do de Montevideo.		. 7 500	Mobi
50 350				New Galve St. T
	February 1	o colar	. 232 000	J
250	lo for 5th	inst	. 232 000	Chan
200	do for 28111	.,	. 234 000	Have Ante Nort
100	do do		. 151/2 %	Live: Bord Lisbs
250 30	o do	do	. 10 500	Lisbs Port Med
75		s. 1lo	. 7º º/n	Med
	MARKET K			Carre
		ciro, February 41	հ, 188ւ.	Rive
Cof		on the cound ultimo		1
date	vontained very	on the 22nd ultimo	. After that	_
partly	our market remained very owing to the results of the	quiet until the 26 Dutch nuction, p	After that the nit. when, cartly to the as on the best	Unit
reduc and lo	our market remained very owing to the results of the tion made by our dealers of owest grades and 150 reis of set in, resulting in sales to	quiet until the 26 Dutch nuction, p 50 reis per 10 kilo on the medium on a fair extent.	th after that the alt. when, artly to the os on the best tes, some act-	Else
partly reduc and lo ivity: Du	our market remained very owing to the results of the tion made by our dealers of owest grades and 150 reis of set in, resulting in sales to: tring the last few days, how	quiet until the 26 Dutch auction, p 50 reis per 10 kilo on the medium on a fair extent.	After that thent, when, artly to the so on the best ies, some act- us quiet tone	Else
partly reduc and lo ivity: Du	our market rennained very owing to the results of the tion made by our dealers of owest grades and 150 reis of set in, resulting in sales to tring the last few days, how entimed and continues. e sales since the 2 and ultima 67,220 bags for Un	quiet until the 26 Dutch auction, p 50 reis per 10 kilo on the medium on a fair extent. vever, the previot o amount to 124,2 nited States	After that thent, when, artly to the so on the best ies, some act- us quiet tone	Else
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partly partly reduce and le ivity: Du has re The Tot and t 248,7	our market remained very vowing to the results of the tion made by our dealers of west grades and it so reis set in, resulting in sules to tring the last few days, how turned and continurs. 6,700 bags for U 49,970 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	quiet until the 60 Duach auction, 50 per siper to kilch on the medium on a fair extent. you have been a fair extent.	After that that the third	Eure
parthy reduce and le ivity. Due has reduced and le 248,52 Recurrent and le 248	our market remained very cowing to the results of the trion made by our dealers of west grades and tyo rels est in, resulting in sules to terring the last few days, how the most safe for the month yap bags, viz: 124,550 bags. The trion bags for U 9,6,000, 1, E 9,370, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	quiet until the 60 Duach auction, 50 per siper to kilch on the medium on a fair extent. you have been a fair extent.	After that the the third third the third thi	Eure Else
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parthy reduce and le ivity : Du has re Th 248,72	our market remained very cowing to the results of the totan made by our dealers of west grades and 150 refs (150 cm). The total made is the set of the total made is the set of the total made of the total made is the total results of the total made is the total sales for the most by a set of the total made is the tota	quiet until the ab Duach auction, you have been a considered and the second and t	After that that the that the then, arrly to the so on the best ess, some actus quiet tone. So bags, viz: c c ry 1880 1879 1879 1879 1879 1877 bags. 4.0 4.0 17,6 17,6 17,6 17,6 17,6 1875 1875 1875 1875 1875 1875 1875 1875	Eure Else
parthy reduce and le ivity : Du has re Th 248,72	our market remained very cowing to the results of the total made by our dealers of west grades and tyo re's carring the last few days, how currend and continues. e sales since the audi ultim 67,200 bags for U 4,970 " C 6,690 ", C 6,690 ", C 6,690 ", C 6,890 ", C 6,790 ", C 7,790 ", C	quiet until the so Dusch nuction, yo Dusch nuction, yo So reis per to kilch So reis per to kilch In the medium on a fair extent. Vewever, the pervious on amount to 124,4 Inted States ape of Good Hop Lisewhere. since the 4th ulti Initied States ape of Good Hop Lisewhere ape of Good Hop Lisewhere In Janua y mouths since th 1879- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876	After that that the that the then carry to the so on the best es, some actus quiet tone. Bo bags, viz: e e e ry 1880 1879 1879 1879 1879 1879 1879 1879 1879	Eure Else The beer T
parthy reduce and le ivity : Du has re Th 248,72	our market remained very cowing to the results of the total made by our dealers of west grades and tyo re's carring the last few days, how currend and continues. e sales since the audi ultim 67,200 bags for U 4,970 " C 6,690 ", C 6,690 ", C 6,690 ", C 6,890 ", C 6,790 ", C 7,790 ", C	quiet until the so Dusch nuction, yo Dusch nuction, yo So reis per to kilch So reis per to kilch In the medium on a fair extent. Vewever, the pervious on amount to 124,4 Inted States ape of Good Hop Lisewhere. since the 4th ulti Initied States ape of Good Hop Lisewhere ape of Good Hop Lisewhere In Janua y mouths since th 1879- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876	After that that the that the then carry to the so on the best es, some actus quiet tone. Bo bags, viz: e e e ry 1880 1879 1879 1879 1879 1879 1879 1879 1879	Eure Else
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parthy reduce and let ivity . Da has re . The . The and 1 248,7 . Rec . and our	our market remained very cowing to the results of the tion made by our dealers of west grades and 150 refs : set in, resulting in subset to the set in resulting in subset of the set in resulting in r	quiet until the so Duach auction, you have been on a fair extent.	After that that that the that when a control to the so on the best ess, some actions quiet tone as quiet tone as quiet tone amount to the control that the cont	Else 1 bee 1 1 bee 1 1 1 bee 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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parthy parthy reduce and its reduce and its reduce and its reduced and	our market remained very vowing to the results of the toin made by our dealers of west grades and tyo rels est in, resulting in sales to testing the last few days, how entired and continues. • sales since the read ultime 67,200 bags for U 4,970 "", C 6,590 "", C 7,245 bags for U 9,600 "", C 7,245 bags for U 96,000 "", C 8,800 "", C 8,800 "", C 8,800 "", C 9,370 "	quiet until the de Duach auction, you put until the de Duach auction, you present oilcit on a fair extent. you present oilcit of the death of the d	After that the that the third the third the third that the third t	Else 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

0			NEW-ORLEANS-Br bk Eastern Chitf; 401 tons; Young:
January 28.	bags 1,368,783 for United S. against 1,364,850 in same per. of 1879-80	Commenter No arrivals. We quote nominally 32\$000-	collee.
24 Six per cent aponces	1,062,023,, Europe ,, 574,863 ,, ,, ,	4\$000 per dozen. Swedish PineNo arrivals. We quote 33\$000-38\$000	EAST LONDON -Dan by Actuel; 145 tons; Sorensen; conce.
do do 1,045 000	65,692 ,, C. of G. H. ,, 41,257 ,, 7,859 ,, 7,859 ,, 7,859	de	JAN. 30. Buenos Ayres—Arg bg Moro, 190 tons; Barros; ballast. Buenos Ayres—Arg bg Moro, 190 tons; Bachero; sundries.
500 do do for r5th Feb. 7,050 000	1.008.829		Buenos Ayres—Arg og 100%, 190 tolis, 200 sundries. MARANIIAo—Port bk Cletilde; 311 tons; Pacheco; sundries. STA. CATHARINA—Sp smk Unuen; 169 tons; Glimon; ballast.
National Loan 1870 104 70	showing that the clearances to United States are about the same	The total arrivals during the month of January have been only 6,083 tons, viz:	9.4 N. 31. OrggonBr bk Marian King. 954 tons; Calvert; ballast.
100 Ballo do Predial	as those to Europe have been almost doubled.	4.386 from Cardiff	
30 du do	We quote, per to kilos: Washed Nominal	1,387 ,, Liverpool 310 ,, New Castle	TURKS ISLAND—Br bg Homely: 233 tons; Marett; ballast. Pensacolalt bk Seeundo T. Fe, 966 tons; Gesare; ballast.
ro do (outs, sale) 232 000	Superior	6,083 tons.	Pernambuco—Sp bk Cariota; 224 tons; Saongzra; ballast. ——Sp bg Encaruacion; 180 tons; Calcani; ballast.
150 Carns Villa Isabel	Regular first	We quote: Cardiff	——Sp bg Encarateum, too ton, California
150 Carangola RR. debent. (100 outs. sale) 200 000	Good second 3\$350 ··· 3\$550	New Castle	FREIGHTS:
1 considing do	Ordinary second 2\$900 3\$150 and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:	Kerosene The total arrivals in the month of January were	Steamers: Sailing-Vessels:
200 Banco Ficular, tryp. Rotes 75 %	p 10 kilos per cwt per lb. Prime United States 5,500 59/3 12,87 cts.	Since the 1st instant there have arrived 7,825 cases per A.	London 607 Channel f. o 507 Liverpool 507 Lisbon f. o 504 Chanker f. o. 507
January 29.	Good ,, 5,050 55/ 11-95 ,,	R. Storer from New York. We quote 7\$000—7\$200 percase for Devoe's Brilliant.	Antwerp 457 [Gibratta I. 011. 547
co. Banco do Brazil	Fair to good , 4.850 53/1 11.53 , Fair 4.700 51/8 11.22 ,	I and The arrivals since the 22nd uit, have been:	Bordeaux fr. 60
50 do do Commercio	Good Channel 4,250 4775 10.29 ,,	1,400 kegs and 20 cases per Adelaide from Baltimore 1,850 ,, 30 ,, Gantaliel do	Marscilles fr. 80 New York 45 cts.
do Parel	7 3,350 38710 8.41 ,,	3,250 kegs and 50 cases.	
18 do Industrial 217 000	(f. o. h. ex Freight and commission, exchange 22 3/4 in ster- ling and at par in American gold.)	The total arrivals in the month of January amount to 10,400 keeps and 100 cases.	ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.
100 do do (outside sale) 218 000 119 Carris Urbanos 230 000	Stock is estimated to-day at 221,000 bags.	We quote: 380-390 reis per lb. George	DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO
100 for 20th Feb. (100 outs. S.) 234 000	TOTAL clearances of coffee from Rio de Janeiro during the 7 months from July 1st to January 31st.	370—380 , , , Jenkins	
January 31. 5 000	the 7 months from July 1st to July 1st	360-370 " " New York **Rosin** Continues quiet at 7\(\pi_{500}\)\(\pi_{500}\) por barrel.	Jan. 21 V de R. deJ., Fr Havre*, 35d A. Leuba & Co 12 Sirius, Br Liverpool* 22 Norton M'w & C 13 France, Fr Gence* 30
8 Six per cent apolices	DESTINATION 1880-81 1879 -80 1878-79	Arrivals in January 700 barrels. Arrived since: 450 barrels per A.R. Storer from New York.	t 23 Clyde, Am New York 27 To captain
Bareo Compercial 235 000		Turpentine Continues in demand. We quote 450-480 rs.	28 Rosse, Blg River Plate 7 Norton at W. C.
100 do do Commercio	UNITED STATES. Hags. Bags. Bags. New York	per kilo. No arrivals. Total arrivals in January 65 cases.	30 Cy of R. de J., Am New York"23d Wilson, Sons &C
20 Carris S. Christovão do 300 000	New York 801.042 834.583 701.395 Baltimore 321.311 292 442 377.624 Hampton Roads f. o. 3 212 26.365 36.590 Richmond 7.000		30 Sénégal, Fr River Plate 3½ Messagenes Mat.
100 do Urbanos	Churleston	PORT OF SANTOS.	,, 30 Europa, Gr Santos, 2211 W. Schmitten &C.
200 do de Montevideo	Mobile	February 3rd, 1881. Coffee.—The market remained quiet until after the result	31 Santos, Gr 13 I V. de R. de J., Fr Santos 26h Southampton 22d Royal Mail A. Leuba & Co. Royal Mail A. Leuba & Co.
350 Banco Predial 125 000	Galveston	of the Dutch auction on the 26th ult, was known when it be-	,
February 1. 250 Carris Urbanos (100 outs, sale) 232 000	Total	came active and about 23,000 bags changed hands at 4\$800-4\$900 per 10 kilos for superiors.	† Put in for water, bound for Panama.
on the for sth just	EUROPE. 3.600 - 8.741	Since then some 25,000 bags more have been sold on the same basis and the market closes firm.	DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS
700 do for 20th		Receipts in January have averaged 3,239 bags per day and	
49 Bauco Predial hypoth, notes	North of Europe & Baltic 250,760 101.070 120.867	stock is estimated to day at 120,000 bags. The clearances have been	DATE NAME WIRRE TO CARGO
250 Previdente Insurance (outside sale) 11 000	Lisbon t. o 98.056 98.435 95.530	Jan. 23 Brz str Cervantes tor str Sirins to New York, 705 bgs 27 Gr str Buenos Ayres; Hamburg: 8,373.	Ian as Magellan, Br Valparaiso* Sundries
75 Macahé & Campos debs. 10 70 %	Mediterranean 217.364 95 538 135.808	20 Br str Laplace; London and Antw.; 2,193	,, 24 Minho, Br South pton* Sundries Clyde, Am Pananta Coal ballast
projection and the control of the co	Total1.062.023 574.863 805.843	30 Fr str Ville de Rio; Havre, etc.; 7,119 31 Gr bg Bertha; Lisbon f. o.; 4,000	25 Sirius, Br New York, Coffee
MARKET REPORT.	ELSEWHERE Cape of Good Hope 65.692 41.257 68.048 River Plate & West Coast 30.251 7.859 26.325	31 Dan schr Apollo, Channel f. o.; 4,000.	25 V. de Rio de J., Fr. Santos Sundries Sundries Sundries Coffee Liverpool* Coffee
Rio de Jaueiro, February 4th, 1881. Coffee Our last report was on the 22nd ultimo. After that	River Plate & West Coast 30.251 7.859 20.325 Total 95.943 49.116 94.373	Loading: Fr bk Perseverant; New York; 4,000.	
date our market remained very quiet until the 26th ult. when,			"3 Cordillera, Hr Liverpool" Sundries Feb. 1 Senegal, Fr Bordeaux* Coffee , "Llaplace, Br Antwerp Coffee
partly owing to the results of the Dutch auction, partly to the reduction made by our dealers of 50 reis per 10 kilos on the best	United States. 1.368.783 1.364.850 1.260.823 Europe. 1.062.023 574 863 805.843 Elsewhere. 95 943 49.116 94.373	SHIPPING NEWS.	
and lowest grades and 150 reis on the medium ones, some activity set in, resulting in sales to a fair extent.	Total		Calling at intermediate ports.
During the last few days, however, the previous quiet tone		ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.	FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF
has returned and continues. The sales since the 22nd ultimo amount to 124,180 bags, viz:		YANUARY 22.	RIO DE YANEIRO, BEBRUARY 1, 1881.
67,220 bags for United States 49,970 ,, Europe	3,750 ,, Adelaide ,, do 5,516 ,, H. S. Jackson ,, Richmond	BALTIMORE - Am bk Aquidneck, 342 tons; Raffle: 33 ds; flott to Phipps Bros. & Co.	M Q WHERE CONSCIUNT
Gape of Good Hope	1,980 ,, May Queen Baltimore	¥AN. 22.	NAME Z E FROM CONSIGNAL
Total 124,180 bags.	5,785 , Gamaliel Baltimore	Baltisione—Am bk Adelaide; 391 tons; Bailey; 35 de; flou and lard to Phipps Bros. & Co. Richstono—Am bug H. S. Yackson; 497 tons; Bacon; 34 ds flour to Clemente Pinto & Co.	
and the total sales for the month since the 4th ultimo amount to 248,740 bags, viz:	6,120 ,, City of Rio ,, New York . 30,666 barrels .	flour to Clemente Pinto & Co. 7A.N. 24.	bk Alice 504 Jan. 4 New York. J. Sauer & Co.
124,550 bags for United States	The total arrivals during the month since the 4th ult. have	BALTIMORE—Am bk May Queen; 184 tons; Berry: 43 ds; sur dries to Wright & Co.	bk Palo Alto 490 , 7 New York W. Guinaraes &C.
96,000 ,, ,, Europe 9,370 ,, ,, Cape of Good Hope	been 42, 169 barrels, all American. The sales since the same date amount to 40, 035 barrels, viz;	Y 4 37 or	bk Adelaide 998 23 Baltimore. Phipps Bros. & Co. lug H S Jackson 497 23 Richmond. Clemente Finto & C bk May Queen 184 bk Gamailel 25 Baltimore. Wright & Co. bk Gamailel 25 Baltimore. Phipps Bros. & Co. bk Gamailel 25 Baltimore. Phipps Bros. & Co. bk American State S
18,820 ,, ,, Elsewhere	34,835 barrels American	RICHMOND—Br lug Naucy Holl; 318 tons; Hamborg: 45 ds flour to Phipps Bros. & Co. GASPE—Br lug Hebe: 236 tons; Pinel; 31 ds; codfish to Hime	bk May Queen. 184 11 24 Baltimore. Phipps Bros. & Co. 185 Baltimore. Phipps Bros. & Co. 185 Basario. W. Chapeaurouge & 185 Basario. W. Chapeaurouge & 185 Basario.
248,740 bags. Receipts in January have averaged	3,700 bags Chili		
10,448 bags perday against 4,944 in January 1880	40,035 barrels. Stock in first hands to-day consists of 59,544 barrels, viz:	BALTIMORB—Am bk Gamaliel; 559 tons; Anthony; 45 d flour and lard to Phipps Bros. & Co.	
,, 6,825 ,, ,, ,, 1879	11,700 barrels Gallego	Rosario Am bg James Miller; 202 tons; Silvery; 30 ds: he to W. Chapeaurouge & Co.	ERITISH Arthur Moss & Co.
, 7,411 ,, ,, ,, 1877	6,283 ,, Haxall 2,100 ,, Dmilop	BRUNSWICK-Br bk Clengarry; 566 tons; Barrier; 52 ds; pine	
and the total receipts for the 7 months since the 1st July am	591 ,, Richmond	Wencesiáo Guimarães & Co. Gasre—Br bg Brothers; 173 tons; Vibert: 54 ds; codfish	bk Nevado 338 ,, 15 Antwerp Magalhāes & Veiga to lug Indiana 298 ,, 15 Cardiff To order T
out to 2,802,505 bags ' against 2,222,311 ,, in same period of 1879-80	goo ,, McCance	Hime Zenha & Silveira. Macao—Port Ing José Estevão; 288 tons; Pereira: 16 ds; si to Mendes d'Oliveira & Co.	ltg Nancy Hoht. 318 , 25 Richmond. Phipps Bros. & Co. ltg Nancy Hoht. 326 , 25 Gaspe. Hime, Zenha & S'a bg Hebe. 236 , 25 Baspessick W. Guignaries & Co.
., 2,237,579 1878-79	6,370 , St. Louis	7AN. 28.	bg Brothers 140 28 Gaspe, E. Johnston & Co.
,, 1,905,050 ,, 1877-78 ,, 1,755,821 ,, 1876-77	4,300 bags Chili	Gaspe vin BahiaBr bg Snowdrop; 149 tons; Butel; 566 codfish to E. Johnston & Co.	
The clearances since the 20th ult. have been:	59,544 barrels. We quote:	7AN. 31. New York—Am shp Alliambra; 1,313 tons; Alexander;	bk Amalie D27 Dec. 15 Marseilles . II. IV. Dicylus.
Cuited States: bags. bags. jan. 22 Bahinore, Br bk Campanere. 4,00	Gallego 20\$500	ds; coal to American squadron.	GERMAN
25 do Arg shp David Stewart 14,44 25 New York, Br str Strius	Dunlan	New York Am bg Annie R. Storer: 492 tons, Hutchinso 56 ds; simdres to order.	on: sch Speculant 100 Dec. to Port Alegre J. C. Wigg.
26 New Orleans, Br bk Eastern Chief 7,00	McCance 20 000	DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.	bon Gen, Camb'o 213 Dec. 20 liha deM'io Fiorita & Tavolara
.8 do Nor bg Finnvid 5.55 Finrope:	St. Louis to 000—21 000		bg Concettina 370 Jan. 20 Genoa D. Eighago
Jan. 22 Southampton, Br str Minho 1,10 22 Lisbon f. o., Gr bg Arion 3,6	Chili 16 000	7ANUARY 22. PORT-ELISABETH—Gr bk Stella; 205 tons; Behr; ballast.	NORWEGIAN 258 Dec. 17 Cadiz To captain bk Vega 574 Jan. 7 Cadiz To order bgn Fram 219 , 8 Wasa To order
24 Marseilles, Fr str La France 145	73 Codfish .—The arrivals consist of	Aracaju-Port lug Alves; 306 tons; Conceição; sundries. Sta. Catharina-Sp bg Victoria, 143 tons; Manstany; se	ds. bk Jorgen Bruhn 720 Oct. 30 Cardift Entered for supplies
29 Hamburg, Gr. str Buenos Ayres 7,4 29 Liverpool, Br str Donati 1,7	3,200 tubs per Hebe from Gaspe	7A.N. 23	
31 Antw. and London, Br str Laplace	01 2,200 ,, Suonvirop do	BALTIMORE Br bk Campanero; 275 tons; Walker; coffee. LISBON f. o Gr bg Arion; 161 tons; Truggen; coffee.	nd. bg Winifredo 194 Nov.27 B. Ayres Alex. Wagner.
Feb. t Hamburg, Havre, Gr str Europa 5,8 Havre, Fr str Ville de Rio		Rio S. Frncisco—Sp bk <i>Obdulia</i> ; 342 tons; Velarrubi; su Victoria—Am shp <i>Delivit</i> , 1, 518 tons; Adams; ballast.	nd. bg Winifredo 194 Nov 195 Dec. 6 Mont video J. Romaguera. bgn Cecilia 194 Dec. 6 Mont video J. Romaguera. bgn Bella Subur. 294 32 27 B. Ayres. Alexander Wagner
Havre, Fr str Ville de Kio	Beer Bass (Thiers & Bell) 7\$800	yAN. 24. BARBADOES—Am bk Adeiine C. Agams; 473 tons; Fries;	smk Ondina 121 ,, Mont'video Souza Ir'o & Rocha blt. bgn Rita 184 ,, Mont'video Souza Ir'o & Rocha
Lun. 20 Mossel Bay, Gr bg Helios	'Tennent 5 2005\$400 Christiania 6 0006 200	7AN. 25.	blt. bgn Rita 184 Mont'video Souza Ir o & Rocha pol Elegancia 154 Mont'video Souza Ir o & Rocha smk Anta 153 Mont'video J. M. Frias & Filho rock Anta 173 Frias & Filho
21 Cape G. Hope Franz Fischer 2,5 26 do Stella 3,6	Guiness' Stout 7 3007 500	RANGOON-Br bk Ravensbourne; 403 tons; Proune; ballast CAPR OF Good Hope-Gr bk Frans Fisher; 165 tons; Capr	
z6 Fast London, Dan bg Acmel	00 Cement English 6\$0007\$500	boin; coffee.	bg Esperanza 125 , 13 San Nicolas J. M. Frias & Sons pol Merced 166 , 13 Conceição To order. bg Ocata 174 , 18 Salto J. M. Frias & Sons.
The total clearances in January have been: for United States 155,059 bags, against 102,653 in Jan. 14	German 6 0006 800 Boulogue 7 0007 500	HAVRE Br lug Resolute; 220 tons; Cummins; sundries.	ee. bk Nova Goa 714 Dec. 1 Salt Island. J. A. G. Santos.
,. Europe 98,314 ,, 101,328 ,.	Pitch Pine.—The arrivals consist of 427,648 feet per Glo- gary from Brunswick which have been sold at 36\$000 per doze:	RAPRADORS-Am bk Isaac Jackson; 626 tons; Welsh; ball	last. bg Trumpnoaco 300 17 Pern'mbu'o F.de Figueiredo &C
,, C. of Good H. 17,273 ,, 6,887 ,, River Plate and	Market steady.	FRANKBOCO-TAIL OR THE	bk Harmonia 413 " 31 Salt Island. Mendes, Ojiv'a & C bk Vasco da Ga'a 550 Jan. 12 Oporto Mendes d'Obv'a&C
West Coast 696 . 681 total 271,342 211,549	Total arrivals in January 661,273 feet. White Pine.—The arrivals have been 35,022 feet per A. A.	PENSACOLA—Sw bk J. E. Barck: 714 tons, Wanstedt; b	bt. bgConceição de st 257 20 Sait Island 3.14 . Stranda Leone
and the total clearances during the 7 months since the 1st J	uly Storer from New York, which have been sold at 100 reis p		bert. I mg Juse Laterino 200 11 avjantano int. a Ostreira de Co.
have been:	foot. Market well supplied.		

	NEWS						
	NEWS.	New-Orli	EANS-Br 1	ık E	stern (<i>hitf</i> : 401	tons; Young:
٥1	Spruce Piue.—No arrivals. We quote nominally 32\$000—,	contee.					asen; coffee.
	Sweatsh Pitte,—140 killian in a door 224 24	<i>yA</i> .	N. 30.	10		tons: Barro	s: ballast
1							
e	The total arrivals during the month of January have been	STA. CATI	harina—Si	smk	C tuen,	tog tons, o	
, 00	19 6,083 tous, viz: 4,386 ,, from Cardiff	Oregon	Br bk Man				
	a. Livernool				nely; 23	3 tons; Mai	ett; ballast. Jesare; ballast.
İ	,						
	6,083 tons. We quote: Cardiff	Sp 1	bg Encaru	zcion;	180 tons	; Calcani;	ballast.
	New Castle			FR	EIGHT	· ·	
	Sundries 14 000-16 000 Kerosene The total arrivals in the month of January were	,	Steamers:		1		Vessels:
r E	1, 100 cases. Since the 1st instant there have arrived 7,825 cases per A.	London	607		Ch	annel f. o.	50/
	Storer from New York.	Liverpool Antwerp. Hamburg	···· 457		Gi U.	braltar f. o S North	50/ 50/ 50/ 50/
	We quote 7\$000-7\$200 per case for Devoe's Brilliant. Lard.—The arrivals since the 22nd 11t. have been:	Bordeaux	fr. 60		100) Souti	13
	1,400 kegs and 20 cases per Adelaide from Baltimore 1,850 ,, 30 ,, Gautaliel do	Marseilles New York	fr. 80 k 45 cts		-		
	3.250 kegs and 50 cases.						
	The total arrivals in the month of January amount to 10,400 legs and 100 cases.	AF	RRIVALS	OF.	FOREI	GN STE	AMERS.
1	We quote: 380-390 reis per lb. George	DATE	NAME		wites	RE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
1	370—380 ,, ,, Jenkins				-		A Lauba & Co
-	Rosin Continues quiet at 7\$500 8\$000 por barrel.	Jan. 21	V de R. de Sirius, Br	j., Fr Kr	Liverpo	350 ol* 25	Norton M'w & C E. I. Albert & Co
	Arrivals in January 700 barrels. Arrival since: 450 barrels per A.R. Storer from New York.	1, 23	Clyde, Am Donati, Br	•	New Y London	ork 27	To captain Norton M'w & C
	TurpentineContinues in demand, We quote 450-400 is.	,, 28 ,, 28	Rosse, Blg Buenos Ayr	es, Gı	River I Santos	Plate 7 20h	Norton 21'W & C Ed. Johnston &C Wilson Sons &C
4	net kilo. No arrivals. Total arrivals in January 65 cases.	,, 30	Cy of R. de J Cordillera	., An Br	Valpan River	riso* 18	A. Leuba & Co Norton M'w & Co E. J. Albert & Co To captain Norton M'w & C Norton M'w & C Wilson, Sons & C Wilson, Sons & C Misson, Sons & C Messageries Mas W. Schmilinsk & W. Schmilinsk & Co Royal Mail A. Leuba & Co
90		,, 30	Laplace, Bi Europa, Gr		San tos Santos	20h	Norton M'w & C W.Schmilinsky&
12	PORT OF SANTOS. February 3rd, 1881.	,, 31 ,, 31	Santos, Gr V. de R. de	J., F	Hambi Santos	17g* 25d 26h	A. Leuba & Co.
0 5 7	CoffeeThe market remained quiet intil after the result	Feb. 1	Ville de Ba	hia, F	Havre	*26	A. Lenba & Co
-1	of the Ditch auction on the 26th ult. was known when it became active and about 23,000 bags changed hands at 4\$800—		t in for wate				
1	\$900 per 10 kilos for superiors. Since then some 25,000 bags more have been sold on the same	-					
13 54	basis and the market closes firm. Receipts in January have averaged 3,239 bags per day and	DE	PARTUR	ES (OF FO	REIGN S	TEAMERS
97 67	stock is estimated to day at 120,000 bags. The clearances have been	DATE	NAM	В	//1	ÉRÉ TO	CARGO
24	Jan. 23 Brz str Cervautes tor str Sirius to New York, 705 bgs		Magellan, Minho, F Clyde, An La France, Sirius, Br V. de Rio d Rosse, Blg Donati, Br Buenos Ay Cordillera,				Cumdring
8	 27 Gr str Buenos Ayres; Hamburg 8,373. 29 Br str Laplace; London and Antw.; 2,193 	Jan. 22	Magellan, Minho, I	Br Br	South	raiso" pton*	Sundries Sundries Coal ballast
43	30 Fr str Ville de Rio; Havre, etc.; 7,119 31 Gr bg Bertha; Lisbon f. o.; 4,000	11 24	La France, Sirins. Br	Fr	Marse	illes* York,	Sundries Coffee Sundries
48	31 Dan schr Apollo, Channel f. o.; 4,000.	11 25	V. de Rio d Rosse, Bla	le J., I	South	s ampton*	Sundries Sundries Coffee Coffee
73	Loading: Fr bk Perseverant; New York; 4,000.	,, 30 ,, 31	Donati, Br	res, C	Gr Haml	poor nirg*	Coffee Sundries
-	FE 101 May 101 May 500 May 10	Feb.	Cordillera, Sénégal, I Laplace, I	Fr Br	Borde	anx*	Coffee Coffee
23 43 73	SHIPPING NEWS.		alling at int		liate por	is.	
39	ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.	FORE	CH SAL	11111	· VESS	ELS IN	THE PORT OF
		FORE	RIO DE T	ANE	IRO,	BEBRUA	RY 1, 1881.
- 1	JANUARY 22. BALTIMORE—Am bk Agnidueck; 342 tons; Raffle; 33 ds: flour to Phipps Bros. & Co.	=		m	e T		
	Y 4 N no	92	AME	TONNAGE	ENTEREL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNER
	Balthiore—Am bk Adelaide; 391 tons; Bailey; 35 ds; flou and lard to Phipps Bros. & Co. Richmond—Am lug H. S. Jackson; 497 tons; Bacon; 34 ds flour to Clemente Pinto & Co.			10	ä		
	RICHMOND—Am lug H. S. Jackson; 497 tons; Bacon; 34 ds flour to Clemente Pinto & Co.		ERICAN				
ave	JAN. 24. BALTIMORE—Am bk May Queen; 184 tons; Berry: 43 ds; sun dries to Wright & Co.	bk Alie	o Alto	490	, 7	New York. New York Baltimore	J. Sauer & Co. W. Guimarães &C. Phipps Bros. & Co. Phipps Bros. & Co. Clemente Pinto & C
iz ;	JAN. 25.	bk Add	nidneck slaide S Jackson y Queen	391 497	,, 23 ,, 23	Baltimore Richmond .	Phipps Bros. & Co. Clemente Pinto & C
	RICHMOND—Br lug Nancy Holt; 318 tons: Hamborg: 45 ds: flour to Phipps Bros. & Co.				11 24 11 25	Baltimore Baltimore	Clemente Pinto & C Wright & Co. Phipps Bros. & Co W.Chapeaurouge &
	GASPR—Br bg Hebe: 236 tons; Pinel; 51 ds; codfish to Hime Zenha & Silveira.	bg Jas	mes Miller hambra		,, 25 Feb. 1	New York. New York	W.Chapeaurouge & American squadror To order.
	BALTIMORE—Am bk Gamaliel; 559 tons; Anthony; 45 ds flour and lard to Phipps Bros. & Co.	og.A.	R. Storer	192			
	RosarioAm by James Miller; 202 tons; Silvery; 30 ds: ha to W. Chapeaurouge & Co.	BI	RITISH		Dec	London	Arthur Moss & Co.
	JAN. 26. BRUNSWICK—Br bk Clengarry; 566 tons; Barrier; 52 ds; pinet Wenceslåo Guimaråes & Co.	o bk Da	hur vid vado	947	Jan 13	Cardiff Cardiff	Arthur Moss & Co Wilson, Sons & Co Norton Megaw & Co Magalhães & Veig
	Wenceslåe Guimaräes & Co. GASPE—Br bg Brothers: 173 tons; Vibert: 54 ds; codfish t Hime Zenha & Silveira.	o lug lu bk C.	diana A. Belyea .	298 824	,, 19 ,, 20	London Cardiff Cardiff Antwerp . Cardiff Richmond Gaspe	. Magalhāes & Veig . To order . . Phipps Bros . & Co . Hime, Zenha & S'
	Hime Zenha & Silveira. MACAO—Port lng Yasé Estevão; 288 tons; Pereira; 16 ds; sa to Mendes d'Oliveira & Co.	lt lug Na	A. Belyea ancy Holt be engarry others	318 236 566	,, 26	Brunswick	Hime, Zenha & S'. W. Guimarães & C
	TAN. 28. GASPE via BahiaBr bg Snowdrop; 149 tons; Butel; 56 d codfish to E. Johnston & Co.	bg Br bg Sn	others owdrop	173		Gaspe Gaspe	
	codfish to E. Johnston & Co. 7AN. 31. Ngw York—Am shp Alhambra; 1,313 tons; Alexander; ds; coal to American squadron.	S.L. An	RENCH nalie mloise	627 332	Dec. 15 Jan. 20	Marseilles Cardiff	H. N. Dreyfus. Watson Ritchie &
	FEBRUARY 1. New York Ambg Annie R. Storer; 492 tons, Hutchinso	١ ،	erman peculant	100	Dec. 10	Port Alegr	J. C. Wigg.
	56 ds; sundries to order.	han G	en. Camb'				o Fiorita & Tavolara L. Zignago
	DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.	bg Co	ncettina				
	9ANUARY 22. PORT-ELISABETH—Gr bk Stella; 205 tons; Behr; ballast.	bgn bk V	Finnvid ega	574	Jan. 7	Cadiz Cadiz Wasa	To order To order
	ARACAJU-Port lug Alves; 306 tons; Conceição; sundries. STA. CATHARINA-Sp bg Victoria; 143 tons; Manstany; so	ls. bk Jo	Fram wedish rgen Bruhi			Cardift	
	JAN. 23 BALTIMORE-Br bk Campanero; 275 tons; Walker, coffee.	DK E	SPANISH	422	jan. 7	Lisbon	. To order
	Lisson f. o.—Gr bg Asion; 161 tons; Truggen; coffee. Rio S. Fractsco—Sp bk Obdulia; 342 tons; Velarrubi; sur	.a haw	finifredo	. 19	Nov. 27	B. Ayres.	Alex. Wagner.
000.	Victoria—Am shp Detroit, 1, 518 tons; Adams; ballast.	bgn bgn	Cecilia Bella Subur Ondina	29	,, 27	B. Ayres	Alex. Wagner. J. Romaguera. Alexander Wagn

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STATEMENT OF EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF BAHIA DURING THE YEARS 1854 TO 1880.

Year		Sng	ar		Cott'n	Coffee	Cocon	•	Fobacco		Hüles	Rim	Rose- wood	Tap ioca	Pias- sava
	cases	boxes	bags	tons	baies	bags	bags	rolls	mang.	bales		pipes	logs.	brls.	tous
	35189	900	1 48og5	33450	3328	23635	6843	1907	26839	649rg	108783	9755		83	
4	44845		226367	45290		56476	7100	1378		66317	128675	10575		1194	
5			170173	33760		52880		10-8	36681		134231	9398		2048	
6	32315 33889		203234	36650		83958	7152	T197	44023	73139	136239	7139		1542	
7	241 68		126391	23420		4465T	9465	1101	331 22		T45155	7007		1094	
8			244375		2392	55324	7702	760	44351		108915	6365		553	
9	39050		59104	10743		46168		718		71348	104713	1955	18931	182	
0	9334	73 528	94582	22327	T46			944		23810	114631	5550	21665	1020	
T			251166	51939		59847		520	44033		153429	10818		3851	
2	5257?		206486	48730		68423		858	36644	160819	r19535	6888		634	
3	47331		125004	28743		42388	11586	794	37089	100254	85009	3633	23355	247	
4	30673		164634	43892		99703		1217	50001	85020	73244	6273	17546	40	
5	44695		223649	47080	47894	60261		504	31424	108977	90857	5274	22018	354	-
6	44399	049	181807	44660				05	40077	T384T8	72052			2363	
7	40715		267213	44515				64	45341	Toor6	56582	3715	6768	5093	
8	39241			39450				1007	40180	6002	128498	3718	14812		
9	32939		253320	2959				2	33504	12415	159009	3860	16748	342	
0	23791		338417	46753				500		166716	1 22 185	6900	15190		
1	34873		385370	51140		10146		491		12461	6 106022	3222			
2	35504							15	25128	15250	6 i 388 og	150	30776		
3	29938		260101	3321				62.			3 733549		24350		
4	*0335					10332		133	25075	17817	5 116797	204		3437	
75	22646		491200			10255		8.	20033	10100	8 100026	170			1
76	7857		299864	2454		12270		35		16854	3 9447	154	9587		
7	3845		481620	3714			2 32857	33			5 137804				
78	1103			3300		9155					9 159601		6 7395	277	
30	477		472972			1 3594					1 20443		7 14720	124	3 60

GOVERNMENT BONDS

EMISSION		HENOMINATON				NOSILNAI, VALUE	QUOTATION	
339,069,100 \$ 000	335,397,100\$000	General /	Apolice	s, curren	псу	6 % ''	1,000\$000 800 000 600 000 500 000 400 000	1,048\$000
39,009,1004,000 333135			;;	,,		, 5 %o	1,000 000	" "Jo %
2,151,600 000	1,990,400 000		11	"		"	600 000 400 000	9
119,600 000	119,600 000	1 ::	1)	**		4 %	1,000 000 600 000	
7,489,500 000 2,722,600 000 21,600,000 000 8,400,000 000	5,267,000 000 2,722,600 000 16,582,000 000 7,300,000 000	Provincia National	Loan o	es of R of 1868,	io de Janeiro	6 % "	500 000 200 000 1,000 000 500 000	95 % 95 % 1,160\$00
44,820,000 000 7,065,000 013	50,235,000 000	National	Loan o	f 1879.	gald		1,000 000 500 010	194 9/10

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

	ARES	a	UE	å	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST QUOTA-	LAST U	IMDEND
CAPITAL	SHAR	ISSUED	VALUE	PAID	NAMES	KE HIKTE TOWN	rios	AM'T	PAIN
i			1		BANKS				
			200\$	40	Banco do Brazil	0.447.527\$864	277\$000	10\$000	Jan 188
,000,000\$	165,000	All	2007	All	Banco do Brazil	9,447,527\$864 2,051,768 055	250 000	9 000	Jan 188
,000,000	40,000 60,000	All	200	All	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	1,657,274 277	235 000	ro 000	Jan 188
	50,000	20,000 All	£ 20	£ 19	English (limited)	£, 140,000	110 000	8 sh	Jan 188
1,000,000	30,000	Ali	200	All	Industrial e Mercantil			8,5000	Jan 188 Jan 188
,000,000	20,000	5,000	200			175,669 816 4,512 860	205 000	10 000 5 000	Jan 188 Jan 188
,000,000	20,000	10.200	200	. All	Banco Predial New London and Brazilian	4,512 000	125 000	3 000	Oct. 188
	50,000	15,000	£ 20	£ 19	Banco do Commercio	£ 140,000 302,848\$701	198 000	9\$000	Jan 188
,000,000\$	60,000	30,000	200		RAILIVAVS		l .		-
1,000,000\$	5,000	All	200	All	Petropolis	34,783 400	I fo one	10\$000	July 188
7,500,000	37,500	14,380	200	All	Macahé e Camposdo do debentures Paulista		70 %	61/4 %	interest
_		All	200	2504	Paulista	258,691 200	235 000	8 %	June' 188
,000,000	75,000 20,000	Air	200	· All	Borocabana	1 -			
,000,000	20,000	_^"		£ 50	do debentures	-	75 % 60 %	6 %	interest
	=	=		100	do do		00 %	6 % 7 000	jan. 188
2,400,000	12,000	All	200	All	do preferred ob	_	245 000	81/01-	interest
	-		- 1	200\$	do preterred ob		25 000	072 115	Interest
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Campos a S. Schastiao	_	Nom.		
600,000	3,300	An	200	All	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro		170 000	7 \$000	Oct 188
0,665,000	53,325	All			do do with right to subsid. shs	-	200 000	_	-
-		'	- 1	-	do do subsidiary shares	-	10 000		
800,000	4,000	All	200	All	do preferred ob. Nictheroyense Campos a S. Schastiño S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro do do withright to subvid. shs. do do subsidiary shares Uniño Valenciana TRANNAVS	34,600 000	Nom.	10 ° (a	June. 187
500,000	4,.50				S. Christovão	64,276 46	200\$000	13 000	Jan. 188
4,000,000\$	6,000	16,500	200\$	All	S. Christovao	04,270 40	Nom.	13 000	J.III. 100
2,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	S Paulo	_	100 000		
700,000	10,000	All	200	100\$	Panamhuco	7:471 39	120 000	10 000	July 189
1.200,000	3,500	All	200	All	Pelotas	117. 39	10 000	d	,
540,000 800,000	6,000 2,700	All 3,000	200	All	S. Luiz do Maranhão	.} _	20\$000		
800,000	2,700	3,000 All	200	100\$	Porto Alegre		45 000		
1,200,000	4,000 6,000	All	200	All	Villa Izabel	30,163 06	175 000		Jan 188
2,000,000	10,000	7,000	200	All	Montevideo	2,800 00	1 500		
1,200,000	10,000	•			Nictheroy	-	4 000		
1,200,000	1	A11	200	All	S. Christovio. Botanical Garden. S. Paulo. Penuambineo Penuambineo Penuambineo Penuambineo Penuambineo Penuambineo Penuambineo Ponto Alegre Villa Izabel. Montevideo Nichteroy Bruxellas Carris indanos. do delenitires Toul. ROADS	_	232 000	9 000	Jan 188
5,400,000	27,000	A13	200	All	Carris urbanos		88 04	6%	interest
	-	_	-	500\$	TOLL ROADS	-			meren
		4.11	300\$				105\$000 Nom.	13 000	June 187
1,800,000	1,800	All All	100	All		_	Nom.		
180,000	1,000	All	100	****				1	
4,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	Brazileira de Navegação. Expirito Santo e Campos União Nietheroyense. Ferry	96,467 75	3 192\$000	ro one	Jan 186
600,000	3,000	All	200	160\$	Espirito Santo e Campos	300,000 00	Nom	0 000%	Jan 188
200,000	1,000	013	200	110	União Niethernyeme	_	Nom	1	
640,000	3,200	2.168	200	All	Ferry		100 000	5 000	Jan. 188
500,000	2,500	7.11	200	All	Panlista Novigation	Car 121 78:4	130\$000	5 000 6 0 ₁₉	June, 188
£ 1,000,000	50,000	42,500	200	All	Panlista Amazon Steam Navigation Fluv. do Espirito Santo (Ceari)	S 2113-113-14	106 000		3
150,000	750	-	200	1004	INSURANCE	1		1	
8,000,000	8,000	4,000	1,000\$	125\$	Fidelidade	200,000\$00	0 1315000	10 000	Jan 188
3,000,000	2.000	All	1,000	250	Argos Fluminense	. 300,000 00	0 421 000		Jan 188
2,500,000	2,500	All	1,000	100	Garantia	. 156,500 00	0 125 000		Jan 188
800,000	2,500 800	All	1,000	250	Nova Permanente	. 162,660 62	1 400 000 Nom	5 000 6 000	
500,000	500	All	1,000	100	Nova Regenemção	35,593 96	0 38\$00	2 900	Ian r8
4 000 000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Lucaridada	250,000 00	0 57 00	4 000	
8,000,000	40,000	20,000	200 100	50	Previdente	. 122,690 T7	3 11 00	1 000	Jan. 18
5,000,000	50,000	25,000 All		100	Popular Flumineuse	. 184,426 74	0 50 00	5 000	Dec. 18
1,000,000	1 .00	100	2		INSURANCE Fidelidade Argos Fluminense Garantia Nova Permanente Nova Regeneração Confança Integridade Previdente Popular Fluminense MARKETS Gloria				1 0
500,000	2,500	All	200\$	A11	Gloria	. 70,000 00	0 45\$00 Nom	r 600	Jan. 18: Dec. 18
200,000		A11	200						June. 18
300,000	3,000	All	100	100	Mercado Nictheroyense	900 00	7 00	7 3 /	10
	1		£ 20		GAS COMPANIES Rio de Janeiro		250500	0 6 I	June. 18 July 18
£ 750,00	37,500	36,000 All	£ 10	Al	Nictheroy		65 00	0 6 1	July 18
£ 75,00	7,500	All		l M	Nicheroy. MISCHLAMBOUS Transportes Maril. de Sav Bonds Marilimos. Docas de Pedra II Brazil Industrial União Industrial Florestal Paranaeuse.				1
600,000	3,000	All	200	All	Transportes Marit. de Sav	96,544 53	1 706 00	9,5000	Jan. 181
600,000	3,000	600	200	160	Bonds Maritimos		110 00		Jan. 18
10,000,000	50,000	15,000	200	100	Docas de Pedro II	1 =	22 00	0 55 000	J 70
1,000,000	5,000	Al	200	Al	Brazii Indiistrial	1 =	55 00 Nom	35 500	
400,000	2,000	Al	200	A	Florestal Parapaguse		-	2 HQ	
500,000	2,500	Al Al	200				Nom	1	
1,200,000	6,000						7 135\$00	"' 8 uoc	
1,200,000	6,000		200	2 (4)	Carruagens Fluminense. Commercio e Lavoiria. Economia (lavanderia). Associação Commercial. Tritão Fluminense. Minas de Caçapava. Architectonica.	911,000 00	96, 166 do	5 000	Jan. 18
	12,500	7,50t	11 100	Al	Economia (lavanderia)		r co	0.3	T 0
3,000,000	6,000	A1	500	150	Associação Commercial	-	Nom	0 8 3 0	Jan 18
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the Nams will continue to report fully the movements and state of the stock and exchange markets, thus making it a flatiful index of the year's transactions. The sale of house and stocks will be given for each day. It will also suchfully note every legislative, administrative, or private act which may in any sense affect the profitableness or security of investments. In its

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it will aim to give a full cessume of all the occurrences in this empire, and in so doing will be governed by no private interest or fear. It is news gathering it will seek to represent thing just as it finds then; in its comments it will aim to present its own opinions for which it will be willing to he held responsible at all times.

The following are a few selections from the comments with which we have been honored by our contemporaries:

From the *Monitor Campista*, Campos, Rio de Janeiro

From the Mentine Competed, Camples, two he fractions Since its inauguration Tite RN Nears hadpecome important and useful not only for the impartiality and high standard wit which it treats all the tuples of the day, but also for the ahun ance of local and provincial notices of livazil, and of commerci information of the Rio de Janeiro market, the knowledge which has come to be recessary to every four in, unit want com try and the United States "who movial tollow the discussion public affairs and the news in Brazil.

From the Echo Municipai, Cacheeira, São Paulo.

time me aceo atomityoti, Cachocira, São Paulo.

Besides the important articles of real interest which we find in the text, it contains no adminince of new items, which are largely devoted to this province. It contains also a special department in which the railways of the empire are exclusively treated.

From the Gusetii da Tarde, Rio de Janeiro

From the Gazeta da Tatalet, Rio de Juncito.

This interesting organ of the Rio press has constituted itself a resoline champion of the cause of enancipation, reodering the most decided and efficient support to the glorious intentive of our filharitous fixed, Deputy Joaquini Nabace. The roar of the interests fell by the inmonost traffic in human flesh does not frighten this independent sheet which sees every day an interest in the number of its readers and earnest passegrists. The reliable English colony of Rio de Janeiro prize Tire Rio Nass, and there are already many Brazilians who week it for Nass, and there are already many Brazilians who week it for its very exact appreciation and judicious commentaries on all questions relating to the prosperity of Brazil.

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The existence of this important organ of the press is splendid proof that it is not alone by the support of the slav holders that a journal can live.

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From the Auxiliador da Industria Nacional, Riu de Janeiro, Brazil, which happily knows what is passing in the European and American social world, can not horever make known what is co.mring within her interior and the progress under way, impelled rather by the active forces of a splend for nature than by the independent effort and initiative of her wors. From this point of view, we can not fail to render horizoge to the dissinguished edition of Tur. Riv. Ninws who so fasthfully transmits to the great American Union and to the European world the state of our swical life, the political and connening questions which we are now discessing, the administrative and financial life of our provinces, and many other iners of news which are worthy of all appreciation because of the diversation and judgment which has presided over them.

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